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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1138

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NATIONAL

ACADEMICIAN URGES LARGER FARM LABOR UNITS, BETTER TRANSPORT

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by M. Runchev, academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, director of the All-Russian Scientific Research, Planning and Technological Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, delegate of the 26th CPSU Congress (Rostovskaya Oblast): "The Say of Science"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress outlined a clear, distinct outlook on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. In agriculture particular attention has been directed to the increase of the quality of machinery, the perfection of its designs and the considerable improvement of the use of the equipment of the fields and farms.

The state is spending enormous capital on improving the material and technical supply of agriculture. And it is very important for us scientists to analyze how the allocations are being rewarded by crops. During the 10th Five-Year Plan on the Don more than 3 billion rubles were invested in agricultural production, the increase of output in monetary terms was only 560 million rubles. Instead of an average yield of 23 quintals, which was planned for those years, Rostovskaya Oblast obtained 18-19 quintals. Science and practice have demonstrated that under the conditions, for example, of the Sal'sk Steppe, even during years which are difficult weather-wise it is possible to obtain not less than 30 quintals of cereals per hectare.

What is the matter? All of us should not only look into this, but also outline specific ways to eliminate the shortcomings in each rayon, in each sector. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress also direct us toward this.

It is possible to achieve a stable yield only on the condition of the fulfillment of the entire set of technological operations and the observance of the agrotechnical deadlines and with a high quality of work. Only then is it possible to utilize completely the potentials of the moisture in the soil and the falling precipitation, which is very important for arid areas. But violations of the technology of cultivating crops here are still frequently committed. There are a number of reasons here. One of them is the long idle times of units because of technical trouble owing to various organizational hitches. At some farms of the Northern Caucasus the transport is idle up to 40 percent of the operating time.

To what should attention be directed here first of all? To the strengthening of the repair base and the improvement of equipment maintenance at kolkhozes,

sovkhozes and interfarm associations. A situation has now formed, in which the supply of farms with equipment is about 10 years ahead of the technical base of the engineering service. How is the situation to be corrected? The point is that many workshops of kolkhozes and sovkhozes require immediate renovation, since they no longer conform to the modern equipment arriving there. The minor repair and maintenance of K-700 and T-150 tractors, combines and other complicated machinery are especially difficult. Indeed, scientific research and planning organizations drew up at one time plans of machine yards, new maintenance workshops, shops and centers. Many of them were even approved as standard plans. But in the construction of such necessary projects for agriculture the allocated assets are often not utilized.

The problem of improving the quality of the overhauling of machinery and equipment, which is performed by enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, is becoming urgent. They annually invest much capital in the development of their repair base. But the trouble is that these outlays are not being coordinated with the needs of the long-term development of the repair and maintenance base at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For this reason it is not by chance that many plants and workshops of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are not kept busy with orders, especially during the summer period. The reliable safety and great readiness of agricultural equipment require the comprehensive solution of the problem of strengthening the repair and maintenance base. It should take into account the needs of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and interfarm associations. It is expedient to draft the plans of its development on the scale of administrative rayons.

It is very important for modern powerful equipment to be used in a modern way. Here, unfortunately, in field crop growing there is no uniform, scientifically sound form of the organization of mechanized operations. For the present a large number of formed—links, detachments, brigades, complexes—are being used. But only the complexes for harvest and other similar operations are scientifically sound. Moreover, these complexes at times are broken down into small subdivisions. But in such labor collectives the management is complicated, it becomes difficult, and at times impossible, to shift machinery and manpower. Here the need for equipment also increases more rapidly.

The concentration of agricultural machinery in large subdivisions, which subject to the period of the year, the type and amount of work could change their organizational structure, should become the main direction in the improvement of the forms of its use. It seems that of the forms existing here today the completely mechanized brigade and within it the links for the cultivation of individual crops should find extensive use. During the time free from work the machine operators and machinery could be used by the brigade for the formation of complexes and detachments, which are called upon to perform other operations. Apparently, it is also expedient to attach land to the brigade and to make this collective a cost accounting one which works according to the principle of the contract. I will note that scientific institutions drew up long ago a diagram of the engineering services in agriculture and showed new forms of the use of machinery. However, the agricultural organs are not displaying proper attention to their adoption. But you cannot get by with half-measures here.

The attachment of machine operating personnel to the countryside is one of the most important questions. Many speakers at the 26th CPSU Congress devoted serious attention to it. And not without reason. In a number of oblasts the turnover of personnel is still high. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary not only to improve the housing and everyday conditions of rural workers, but also to change considerably the conditions of the work itself, especially in the repair of machinery. Let us say frankly that very often, especially during the winter period, long idle times of machinery do not enable machine operators to have a guaranteed wage. And this is an important cause of the turnover of personnel. The improvement of the repair and maintenance base and the adoption of new forms of the organization of the use of equipment are called upon to make the labor of machine operators appealing, which will make it possible to perform more successfully the set of field operations during better agrotechnical periods and with a good quality.

All production needs the constant updating of the implements of labor. But agricultural production requires increased attention. Here there is still not enough of many machines in order to observe precisely the technology, while there are altogether none of some. Here, for example, is the transportation problem. Our road conditions and the great diversity of the cargo make special demands on the motor vehicle in the countryside and on so-called technological transport. The use of the enlisted tractors, machines and equipment similar to them for the handling of seasonal operations always leads to enormous idle times, while the untimely arrival of transport at the start of the operations increases the losses of the crop. In the future, in order to perform the technological processes the kolkhoz and the sovkhos should use intrafarm transport. But it is more efficient to use the enlisted machinery only for the delivery of produce to the state and the delivery of various materials.

Tractor transport can play an important role. But heavy-duty tractors are still not furnished properly with large-capacity trailers. At present mainly 4-ton carts, which do not have attachments for making up caravans, are being delivered to agriculture. And 9-12 ton carts are arriving in a small number. For example, in the zone of the Northern Caucasus there is one cart for every two tractors. Moreover, such transport, as well as motor vehicles are not equipped at all for hauling straw, hay and other bulky cargo. In addition, modern agriculture needs a truck-tractor. How it would help the villagers! More than 15 years ago scientists elaborated the requirements for the development of such a machine, but to this day there is no truck-tractor.

In the zones with inadequate moisture it is important to begin the field operations as early as possible in the spring. And here the caterpillar tractor, which can go out into the wet field a week earlier than the wheeled tractor, is rescuing the sowers. The plants of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building should have begun the output of the powerful T-150 caterpillar tractor back in the early 1970's. But so far the countryside is receiving only wheeled tractors of this model. It is possible to imagine how much moisture in the soil and, hence, how much grain have been lost for this reason! The decision to produce a combined gang plow with sweeps was also made 5 years ago. This machine meets better all the requirements of the preparation of the soil for the sowing of winter crops. But such a unit was put into production only in 1977. A plan of 100 units was approved for the Odessapochvmash Plant. After a year 400 units should have been provided to the countryside, while the next year 1,000 should have been provided. But in

practice during that time only 100 of them were produced. As they say, a drop in the ocean. At present new combined units with heavy-duty tractors are being tested, although they should have been in the fields long ago. Is it really possible to treat state business in this way?

Today the scientific institutions of agriculture and the design bureaus of industry are developing a new family of tractors and towed vehicles. The overall direction is the further increase of the power of truck-tractors and the development of wide-swath sprocketless cultivating and sowing machines. The main task is to increase labor productivity, to reduce by one-half the need for manpower and to decrease the metal content of units. The first results of the check of new machines give hope. But we admit that given the existing system of the organization of research, tests and the delivery to production of new equipment it is seriously feared that many of the newly developed machines may become obsolete without being put into production. The matter is proceeding very slowly. Comprehensive goal programs with the participation of science and design organizations and of the entire agro-industrial complex are needed for expediting the development of new equipment.

As yet we do not have such a goal program. True, work is being performed, and there is some creative cooperation of scientists with the design bureaus of industry, but this work is uncoordinated. Some design bureaus are simultaneously attempting to conduct research, copying scientific research institutions, instead of painstakingly improving designing.

It is also necessary in the comprehensive goal programs to provide for the development of highly productive machines for the cultivation of individual crops and of flow lines in animal husbandry. The strict responsibility of scientists, design organizations and plants for the timely performance of the operations by stages, up to completion, should be stipulated in them.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the development of science and technology should be subordinate to an even greater extent to the acceleration of the transition of the economy to the path of intensive development. It is a task of great importance. There is an enormous field of activity here for science. To work, comrade scientist!

7807

CSO: 1800/387

REGIONAL

BSSR MINISTRIES CRITICIZED FOR INFLATING INVENTORY FIGURES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 2

[Article: "Having Distorted the Accounting Data..."]

[Text] The Belorussian SSR Committee of People's Control has examined the question "On the Irresponsibility Permitted by the Executives of Some Ministries and Departments, Enterprises and Organizations of the Republic When Making the Inventory of Material Resources and Uninstalled Equipment as of 1 January 1981." Distortions of the accounting data of the inventory of material resources and uninstalled equipment, as well as cases of outright deceit and window dressing were found at 272 of the 535 checked enterprises and organizations of the republic by a spot check made jointly with BSSR Gosplan, BSSR Gossnab and the BSSR Central Statistical Administration. During the check there were found and additionally included in the results of the inventory: 984.8 tons of rolled ferrous metal products, 27.5 tons of items of further conversion, 60 tons of steel pipe and 34.5 tons of cast iron pipe, 241.7 tons of metal articles, 111.8 tons of ferrous metals and items made from them, 366,500 m of cable products and wire, 650 m³ of commercial timber, 694 m³ of lumber, 1,159 tons of cement, 35,800 m² of soft roofing material, 233,000 conventional roofing tiles, 70.4 tons of paints, enamels, whitewash and varnishes, 1,525 motor vehicle tires, as well as 1,212 units of uninstalled equipment worth 1,969,000 rubles.

The inventory was made unsatisfactorily at the organizations of the BSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (the deputy minister is Comrade Smirnov), where 72 percent of the cast iron pipe not recorded for the republic as a whole was found; the BSSR Ministry of Communications (the deputy minister is Comrade Voloshchuk)--35 percent of the metal articles; the BSSR Ministry of Rural Construction (the deputy minister is Comrade Yafarov)--34 percent of the cement; at the agricultural enterprises of the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture (the deputy minister is Comrade Nechayev)--22 percent of the metal articles, 97 percent of the commercial timber and 41 percent of the lumber.

The organization and making of the inventory were treated especially irresponsibly in the system of the BSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (the deputy minister is Comrade Akulich). As a result of the permitted lack of supervision and inefficiency 16 of the 20 checked enterprises and associations did not enter in the overall data 383.3 tons of rolled ferrous metal products, 19.1 tons of steel pipe, 12.9 tons of metal articles, 30,700 m of cable products, 180 tons of cement and 253 units of uninstalled equipment worth 166,900 rubles.

For the purpose of reducing the balances of physical assets and concealing them from accounting the management of the Grodno Construction Materials Combine chose the path of deceit and window dressing. Director Comrade Belen'kiy and Chief Accountant Comrade Mas'ko intentionally did not show in the reporting 83 units of equipment, 112 tons of rolled ferrous metal products, of them 67 tons of scarce small section steel, which arrived at the enterprise on 31 December, 2,025 kg of zinc white, 107 running meters of flexible pipe with metal braiding. They drew up documents for the fictitious release to the Grodnenskiy Sovkhoz of 5,560 running meters of cable, 604 V-shaped driving belts and 384 m² of window glass. At the combine the proper procedure in storing commodity stocks is absent, their sorting by brands, grades and dimensions is not carried out, the materials accounting in the warehouses and shops is complicated.

Contrary to the requirements of directive organs the reliability of the inventory of material resources has not been ensured at the Vitebsk Machine Tool Building Plant imeni XXII s"yezda KPSS (the director is Comrade Akulenok). The indicators on the balances of physical assets were distorted for 17 line items of the inventory forms. On the pretext of a write off to production there were deliberately not taken into sufficient account 66,100 m of wire received in late December and 239 m of rubber sheathed conductor. Three turret lathes, which arrived at the Vitebsk station on 30 December 1980, were not shown in the reporting.

Similar violations were revealed at the administration for the supply of complete sets of industrial production equipment of the Minskstroy Combine of the BSSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the executives of which (the director is Comrade Lishik, the chief accountant is Comrade Zubarevich) ordered sent to 44 enterprises and organizations, which are fund holders, the blanks of form KhD for the confirmation of 5,997.9 tons of cement which were in storage, although in the balances there were only 1,157.9 tons of it. Their illegitimate actions resulted in the overstatement of the actual balances of cement in the republic by 4,840 tons.

The proper monitoring of the making of the inventory was not organized in the Agricultural Administration of the Minskaya Oblast Soviet Executive Committee (the deputy chief is Comrade Aleksandrov). Distortions of the accounting data were revealed at each of the four checked farms. Not included on the inventory sheets were 10 tons of metal articles, 329 m³ of commercial timber, 10,358 kg of polyethylene film, 6,000 conventional roofing tiles, 2,800 m² of soft roofing material, 1.4 tons of paints and enamels and a number of other materials.

Having examined the materials of the check, the BSSR Committee of People's Control pointed out to BSSR First Deputy Minister of the Construction Materials Industry S. S. Akulich and BSSR Deputy Minister of Rural Construction I. Kh. Yafarov the irresponsible attitude toward the fulfillment of the instructions on the assurance of the reliability of the inventory of material resources and uninstalled equipment, the permitted lack of supervision and the failure to take steps which would prevent cases of the deceit of the state. Director of the Grodno Construction Materials Combine L. B. Belen'skiy and Chief Accountant K. I. Mas'ko, as well as Director of the Vitebsk Machine Tool Building Plant imeni XXII s"yezda KPSS L. P. Akulenok were given stern reprimands.

The question of the responsibility of BSSR Deputy Minister of Housing and Municipal Services V. F. Smirnov and BSSR Deputy Minister of Communications V. T. Voloshchuk,

as well as of Deputy Chief of the Agricultural Administration of the Minskaya Oblast Soviet Executive Committee V. K. Aleksandrov and Chief Accountant of the administration for the supply of complete sets of industrial production equipment of the Minskstroy Combine Z. A. Zubarevich will be examined at the next meeting of the committee.

It was noted that the results of the check have been examined at the meetings of all the oblast and many rayon and city committees of people's control. The officials, who are guilty of the low quality making of the inventory and the concealing of materials and uninstalled equipment, were called to account and the necessary corrections were made in the results of the inventory.

7807

CSO: 1800/390

REGIONAL

TAJIKS OBSERVE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 2

[Summary of speeches delivered at ceremonies held on 14 April in Dushanbe:
"Strengthening the Scientific Foundation of Progress"]

[Text] As already reported, public ceremonies devoted to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Tajik Academy of Sciences were held in Dushanbe on 14 April. D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee, delivered a speech in which he said:

"Our ceremonies today, attended by a large public, are devoted to a major event-- the 30th anniversary of the creation of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences, the offspring of great Soviet science, the republic's leading center of scientific thought. It is especially gratifying, then, for me to perform the pleasant commission of the Tajik CP Central Committee, the presidium of the TaSSR Supreme Soviet and the TaSSR Council of Ministers in presenting warm and cordial congratulations to our academy of sciences, to all attending these ceremonies, and to all our scientists on this important date and in wishing you further success in pursuit of the development of Soviet science.

"It is worth noting that the celebration of the staff of the academy of sciences and of all scientists of Tajikistan is taking place in an atmosphere of nationwide patriotic enthusiasm and of the growing political activity and work effort of the masses aroused by the 25th CPSU Congress. The address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, comprising the report of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered at the congress is a major creative contribution to development of Marxist-Leninist doctrine and to the theory and practice of building communism. It sums up the results of the tremendous work done by the party and people, it outlines the extensive program of construction in the future, it defines the main directions of the party's domestic and foreign policy, it exposes the main problems on which work needs to be done, and it points out ways of solving them.

"Party members and all workers in the republic are discussing the results of the congress with close attention and great interest, are warmly approving and fully supporting its decisions, and are adopting them as a guide to action. Within work collectives there prevails a creative atmosphere, an ardent desire to carry out the party's magnificent plans, and a profound faith in the collective's own energies

and in the success of the cause of the entire nation. These are also the thoughts and aspirations of our scientists.

"The address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, as we know, expressed particular concern about the development of science and about the work of scientists, about concentrating their efforts to a greater degree on solving the key problems of the national economy, on discoveries capable of introducing truly revolutionary changes in production. An entire section of the address was devoted to these matters, which in and of itself is evidence of the importance attributed to scientific thought in development of socialist society. Building that society without science is simply unthinkable, Leonid Il'ich emphasized.

"The speaker emphasized that the development of science and application of its achievements in the interests of society constitute state policy in our country. The correctness of such policy and of the party's course toward organizing and developing science in all the union republics is obvious. Our achievements today are a persuasive confirmation of this.

"Thirty years ago," D. R. Rasulov went on to say, "in this same spring season the TaSSR Academy of Sciences was established on a ceremonious occasion, and that was an important event in the history of the Tajik people, which goes back many centuries. This became possible thanks to the victory of the Great October, to the Leninist nationality policy consistently conducted by the Communist Party, and to the selfless fraternal assistance of the Soviet peoples and above all the entire great Russian people. After all, before the revolution there was not a single scientific institution in Tajikistan, and the bulk of the working people were illiterate.

"The very rapid growth of the Soviet economy and of Soviet culture, the growing needs of socialist construction, and the development of public education and scientific thought made it necessary to create a scientific center, an academy of sciences, for the Tajik people. Today the republic possesses an extensive network of scientific research institutes in various fields, higher educational institutions, and many thousands of Tajik scientists. This is unquestionably one of the major triumphs of socialism.

"The USSR Academy of Sciences has had an extremely large role in the creation and development of scientific institutions in Tajikistan and in the training of numerous scientists. We are deeply grateful to the main headquarters of Soviet science for that great attention and comprehensive assistance which the USSR Academy of Sciences has constantly extended in the development of our economy and our science and culture.

"Half a century ago, in the early days of the evolution of a socialist national economy in Tajikistan, leading specialists of the USSR Academy of Sciences, headed by the country's most important scientists, as members of the Tajik Interdisciplinary Expedition and then the Tajik-Pamir Expedition, devoted a great deal of energy and effort to the comprehensive study of the natural and cultural resources of our mountainous region. Their recommendations have had an extremely large impact on the republic's economic and social development.

"The grateful Tajik people will always remember the names of these outstanding scientists: Yevgeniy Nikanorovich Pavlovskiy, Sergey Ivanovich Vavilov, Nikolay Petrovich Gorbunov, Vladimir Leont'yevich Komarov, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich Fersman, Dmitriy Ivanovich Shcherbakov, Matislav Vsevolodovich Keldysh and many others who laid the sound foundation on which our science has flourished.

"Over the entire 30 years of its development the TaSSR Academy of Sciences has constantly felt and still feels the attention and support of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Like a faithful helmsman it has guided and is still guiding the scientific activity of our scientific institutions and scientists in solving the urgent problems of the national economy, in making scientific research more effective and in applying its results in practice. Tajikistan has been visited regularly by distinguished scientists and presidium members and vice presidents of the USSR Academy of Sciences, especially in recent years. Every one of their visits leaves deep traces in the development of the republic and of its science.

"Today we greet our guest, the most highly esteemed Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, and all the members of the delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences with particular cordiality and warmth.

"We extend cordial greetings to the presidents and vice presidents of the academies of sciences of the fraternal union republics who are attending these ceremonies and sharing in our joy on this important day. Through all the years since its founding the TaSSR Academy of Sciences has developed and become stronger in fraternal cooperation with all the academies of sciences of the union republics. Their broad and selfless aid has made it possible to launch scientific research along many lines and to successfully solve the problems of training highly qualified scientists. It is thanks to that aid that the TaSSR Academy of Sciences, together with the academies of sciences of the fraternal republics of the Soviet Union, is now an integral and inseparable part of the country's mighty scientific collective, which has been working effectively for communism. Even today, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, one cannot talk about the achievements of Soviet scientists without taking into account the outstanding discoveries of the glorious detachments of the various nationalities in our Soviet science.

"Thirty years is, of course, a relatively short time for science to evolve and develop. But in those decades our academy has become the republic's most important scientific center and has taken a worthy place among the country's scientific institutions. On the basis of basic and applied research our scientists are making an appropriate contribution to science and practice and to solving the problems of the national economy. It is gratifying that the staffs of the scientific institutions of the academy of sciences are year after year obtaining increasingly substantial scientific results, enlarging the volume of scientific research projects, and strengthening their ties with production. We welcome this and hope that the contribution of our scientists to the development of scientific thought and the development of the entire economy and all culture will grow rapidly in the future as well. This indeed is a requirement of the growing scale of communist construction and the crucial tasks advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress.

"As we know, the report address of the CPSU Central Committee and the Main Directions ..., approved by the 26th party congress, p. particular attention to the problems

of the development of science and technology and to further enhancement of their role in speeding up the transition of the country's economy to intensive development. This poses for science the task of ensuring the further development of basic research on the basis of the drafting and fulfillment of comprehensive and target scientific-technical programs and of strengthening and improving science's ties with production.

"We know that much is being done to perform these important tasks. But now that the party has adopted the course of intensifying the national economy, the requirements which science must meet are still higher. In all spheres of scientific-technical progress, as L. I. Brezhnev has figuratively put it, it must be the 'disturber of the peace.' Scientists must therefore pay concern not only to transmission of scientific developments to production, but must also participate actively in their application and promote their speedy and effective utilization.

"Close integration of science and production, it was emphasized at the congress, is an urgent requirement of the present era. Pursuant to those instructions, scientists must see that scientific work is also highly efficient and that its results are applied in practice.

"It must be said that one of the important and urgent problems whose solution requires the most vigorous participation of our scientists is the continuing thorough study of natural resources, raw minerals and raw materials of plant origin and to bring into production new fuel and energy resources and new deposits of precious and nonferrous metals.

"Attention should be focused on the problems of developing new technologies, waste-free technologies above all, of providing optimum employment for the population, and of effectively using human and material resources and solar energy.

"There is no need to prove the tremendous importance of seismological research. Tajikistan is the most seismically active zone in the continental part of the country. It is understandable that especially great hopes should be placed on scientists in this area. They are doing a great deal of work, with the help of the USSR Academy of Sciences they have already achieved significant results in work on forecasting problems, seismic-resistant construction and other areas. This research must be conducted at a fast pace and on a large scale in the future as well.

"There are important tasks facing social scientists. The 26th CPSU Congress was as clear as it could be in defining the tasks and main lines of development of the social sciences in the present stage. The decisions of the congress will undoubtedly have a tremendous stimulative effect on the content and character of the research being done in our republic.

"Even though there are scientific institutions within the republic that are specializing in agriculture, the academy of sciences cannot stand aloof from these problems either. Indeed life and the growing problems are raising them constantly. We need to think about the most optimum use of land suitable for plowing, of increasing the yield of farm crops, of protecting them from diseases and pests, of cultivating highly productive new varieties of plants grown as crops, of increasing

the productivity of pastures, and of further development of market gardening and citrus fruit growing. There are many problems in livestock raising, especially problems related to transition of this branch to an industrial basis. These problems include those of increasing the efficiency of livestock-raising complexes, of their optimum location, the study of the remote consequences of their impact on the environment, and many others. There is no question that it will be far easier to solve them through a common effort.

"In short, there is a great deal to do, the 26th CPSU Congress has outlined a broad program for development of all fields of science and for practical application of scientific advances. It is the duty of the republic's scientists to be persistent in carrying out that program, to make research more effective, to penetrate reality more energetically, and to unceasingly strengthen the alliance between creative thought and creative work. We will in turn do everything to promote your fruitful work. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan and the republic's government are once again examining carefully the problems which disturb the academy of sciences so that the republic's scientists can work effectively and with a high return."

In conclusion D. R. Rasulov expressed confidence that the staff of the academy of sciences and Tajikistan's scientists will apply all their energies and knowledge to implementing the magnificent program drafted by the party for the coming years and wished them great success in their creative work for the good of the homeland and on behalf of peace and progress on earth.

S. Asimov, president of the republic's academy of sciences, presented an address entitled "The Science of Soviet Tajikistan." He expressed the fervent gratitude of scientists for the high praise given to the academy's contribution to the development of the economy and culture and for the constant concern for creating favorable living and working conditions for scientists, emphasizing that this concern implies an obligation to work still better and more effectively and to increase the benefit that comes from research.

The speaker then went on to say:

"The TaSSR Academy of Sciences, which was created 30 years ago, has become the personification of the enormous changes in the life of the Tajik people, which was reborn by the Great October, has become a personification of the mighty strength of the party's Leninist nationality policy and of the friendship of the peoples of our country.

"From the very beginning the evolution of science in the republic has been initiated and supervised on a day-to-day basis by the party organization and government of the republic and has taken place with the most active participation of the leading scientists of Russia and the other fraternal republics. In all our undertakings we have received support and every kind of assistance from the country's main headquarters of science--the USSR Academy of Sciences, from its presidium, and from its departments and numerous institutes.

"The USSR Academy of Sciences has helped to provide correct guidance in selection of the main directions of research, has furnished all necessary conditions for the

training of scientists, and has promoted in every way the creation and strengthening of an up-to-date scientific facility in terms of physical plant and equipment. The activity of the very first inception of science and of the interdisciplinary expeditions organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences was characterized by clarity and purposiveness.

"The Tajik facility and Tajik affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences, created in 1932 and 1941, respectively, helped to step up the pace of the study of the republic's productive forces and its rich cultural legacy; these institutions, which organized extensive training of local personnel, did everything possible for the opening of the independent academy of sciences of the Tajik republic. Nor has the union academy of sciences slackened its aid throughout all the 30 years that have followed in the evolution and development of the young scientific collective. We are receiving tremendous help even now, and in fact its scale is growing as science develops at a faster pace. Taking advantage of the presence at our celebration of Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and head of the main headquarters of Soviet scientists, we would like to express our most profound and sincere gratitude for all this.

"Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party for the development of science, to the talent and energy of Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, chairman of the Tajik affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences, an outstanding Soviet scientist, and a member of the academy, and to the enormous influence of Sadriddin Ayna, who was the first president of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences, a founder of Tajik Soviet literature, and a very important social scientist, the republic academy of sciences had a complex of institutes and independent divisions embracing a number of the most important fields of science even when it was organized. The institutes of geology, chemistry and seismology, the astronomical observatory and the fuel and power division were the nucleus of the research organizations in the physical, engineering, geological and chemical sciences. The institutes of botany, zoology and parasitology, soil science, animal husbandry, and the cotton-growing division brought together scientists in the biological and agricultural fields. The institutes of history and of language and literature, and the divisions of philosophy and economics were called upon to develop the humanitarian and social sciences. This network of institutions was the organizational basis of research activity and the source of personnel not only for the institutes of the academy, but also for a majority of the institutes of various sectors and industries and the republic's higher educational institutions.

"Training highly qualified personnel became the principal concern of the young academy of sciences. Institutions in Moscow and Leningrad, Tashkent and Kiev, Novosibirsk and Minsk and other scientific centers of the country made their laboratories and libraries available to the emissaries from Tajikistan and guaranteed their scientific growth in the leading research centers of the country. Graduates of their schools of science became the backbone of our academy's institutes and divisions as they matured, implementers of the advanced ideas of Soviet science, and organizers of new lines of research in Tajikistan.

"In the mid-fifties the physical and mathematical sciences began to develop rapidly on the initiative of S. U. Umarov, president of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences, and a number of new scientific research institutes were created.

"Today nearly 1,500 staff scientists, including more than 600 doctors and candidates of sciences are at work in the academy's 20 scientific institutions.

"These three decades have been marked by sound achievements in work on basic and applied problems in physics and mathematics, astrophysics, chemistry and geology, seismology and earthquake-resistant construction. The writings of botanists, zoologists and parasitologists, biophysicists, physiologists and geneticists have had great importance to the national economy. The economists, philosophers, historians, legal specialists, orientologists, literary specialists, linguists and specialists in art have made a sizable contribution to science and practice. The achievements of Tajikistan's scientists have been highly praised by the Communist Party and Soviet state. The republic's academy of sciences has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples, and the institutes of astrophysics and botany have been awarded orders of Labor Red Banner."

The speaker went on to describe certain of the scientists' most important achievements and the problems they are working on. For instance, in the Mathematical Institute basic research has been done on the problems of equations with partial derivatives, singular equations and Cauchy-Riemann systems. This work has been supplemented by applied research in its computer center, which was aimed at developing information retrieval systems that would make it easier to combat cotton diseases, to build mathematical models that would help biologists, physicists and chemists in solving the scientific problems confronting them.

The Institute of Physical Engineering, in collaboration with leading physics institutes of the country, has been studying the interaction of cosmic rays with matter under the high mountain conditions of the Pamirs, crystals with valuable technical properties have been grown, new instruments have been created, spectroscopic methods of precise structural analysis of cotton have been worked out, and a number of other important problems have been solved.

Many years of research in the Institute of Astrophysics have culminated in major results in the study of comets and meteors and with an interpretation of a number of phenomena observed in the stars and galaxies. The institute's astronomical observatory in Gissar and its high mountain observatory "Sanglok" have done much to promote the success of ongoing research.

The Institute of Chemistry has done basic research in the field of organic and inorganic chemistry. A number of compounds necessary to medicine, agriculture and plant pest control have been synthesized. Pure metals and fluoride materials have been obtained for a number of fields of new technology. Certain problems have been solved in increasing the multiple use of minerals.

The Institute of Geology's staff members have developed a new scheme for tectonic regionalization of the republic and have discovered seismogenic faults.

Projects on hydrogeology and engineering geology have great importance to the national economy. The basic research of geologists has contributed to optimum orientation of geological surveys and explorations.

Tajikistan, as we know, is one of the most seismically active regions of our country. It is no accident, then, that a very important scientific research institute for earthquake-resistant construction and seismology has taken shape in the academy of sciences. Its staff has carried out a large set of projects related to guaranteeing the earthquake resistance of large hydraulic engineering structures. The experience gained in studying problems related to construction of the Nurekskaya GES has been most valuable material in drafting recommendations for designing the complex of structures of the Rogunskaya GES and others. The institute has done a large amount of work on seismic regionalization and microregionalization of the republic's cities and major construction sites.

Projects have been organized on the problem of forecasting strong earthquakes with the constant support and attention of the USSR Academy of Sciences and its institutes, above all the Earth Physics Institute, thanks to the united efforts of the seismology institutions of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The biological sciences are broadly represented in our academy. The work being done by the scientists of the Department of Biological Sciences to study and master the entire tremendous variety of organisms inhabiting the territory of our republic, an area which is located at the intersection of extremely large flora and fauna regions of the earth, is becoming increasingly important and relevant from the standpoint of present requirements. In the first stage of its evolution the botanical research afforded the possibility of getting an orientation in the tremendous diversity of the flora of Tajikistan and of determining the value of many plants to the national economy, to medicine, for landscaping and for other human needs. Under the leadership of P. N. Ovchinnikov, member of the academy, the botanists have published major books which are distinguished by the volume of data they contain. On the basis of the knowledge which has been built up our botanists are penetrating to a solution of important problems of the national economy.

The situation is much the same with development of research in the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology. This field of science is taking its problems from the inexhaustible study which Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, member of the academy, made of the natural focus formation of animal and plant organisms harmful to man. Their detailed study ensures solution of problems exceedingly important to the republic's economy. The work of our zoologists and an ecological approach to protecting farm crops from pests has accomplished a revolution in the previous practice of preserving the harvest. It is based on use of natural mechanisms for control of agroecological systems and in cotton growing, where it has been widely introduced, it has been ensuring a large savings and eliminating undesirable side effects of applying chemical agents to protect plants. Important problems are also being solved concerning enrichment of stocks of fish in reservoirs and development of biological means of treating animals suffering from theileriasis.

Research being conducted under the extreme conditions of the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya AO by staff members of the Pamir Biology Institute is especially valuable to the mountainous republic. They are doing basic research on the problems of the influence of high altitude on plant productivity, and they are also solving applied problems of multiple agricultural development of mountainous and high-mountain areas.

Scientists of the Institute of Plant Physiology and Biophysics, who have been developing a new conception of the genetics of photosynthesis, are making a valuable contribution to basic biology. At the same time the institute is paying ever greater attention to finding ways of applying basic research. Encouraging results have been obtained in experiments with the wheat-rye hybrid tritikal aimed at achieving a sharp rise in the productivity of forage crops.

The research of the Division of General Cotton Genetics has stepped up research extremely important to the republic's agriculture. Its purpose is to create by genetic methods forms of the most valuable fine-staple cotton which could be grown in the present zones where medium-staple varieties are cultivated. Intensive research is being conducted to create immunity in cotton to aggressive forms of the cotton disease wilt.

The Division for Conservation and Optimum Use of Natural Resources is concerned with ecological problems. In recent years this work has been complemented more and more by research to prevent pollution of the environment and to improve protective measures in parks and other preserves.

The Institute of Gastroenterology is successfully carrying on medical research as a part of the academy of sciences. Its projects in the field of early diagnosis and treatment of hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver have won recognition of the scientific community of our own country and abroad. It has developed methods of treating hard-to-heal gastric ulcers and an effective endoscopic procedure that opens up the possibility of avoiding surgery in many cases.

Significant success has been achieved by the republic's social scientists, who comprise a numerous contingent of historians and economists, philosophers and literary specialists, orientalist and archeologists, ethnographers and legal specialists, linguists and art specialists. In their research central emphasis is on the problems of the development of the intellectual culture of the Soviet people, summarization of the experience of building socialism, study of the economic and social problems of advanced socialism, and research on the socioeconomic transformations in the countries of the East other than the Soviet Union. There is probably no sphere of social science that has been left outside the field of vision of the republic's social scientists.

Our economists are studying the problems of the location of production and increasing its efficiency, and they are participating actively in the work coordinated throughout the country to prepare forecasts and schemes of development and location of productive forces in the future.

The historians have done an enormous job in studying the history of the Tajik people from ancient times up to our own day, and they have published basic works summarizing the experience of socialist construction in Tajikistan. The works of many archeologists enjoy a deserved reputation. Much has been done by the philosophers, philologists and orientalist on a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the rich spiritual legacy of the Tajik and other peoples of Central Asia and neighboring countries of the East outside the Soviet Union. Major works on the history of Tajik Soviet and classical literature, on folklore, on a scientific grammar of the Tajik language,

on the history of social thought, on atheism, etc., have been published or are being prepared for publication. Much work has been done to compile dictionaries: a bilingual Russian-Tajik and Tajik-Russian, unabridged dictionaries and dictionaries of specialized terms. In the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress social scientists see their duty to be a more thorough study of contemporary socio-economic processes, in particular the problems of communist training of the workers.

This is a brief list of the results of the scientific work done by the institutions of the republic's academy, the speaker said. For a more complete picture one needs to add the problems of agricultural scientific organizations--institutes devoted to the specific branches of cropping, soil science, animal husbandry, veterinary science, fruit growing, viticulture and market gardening, as well as the Institute of Economics and Mathematical-Economic Methods of Planning of the republic's gosplan and a number of others.

If the science of higher educational institutions is taken into account, the entire complex of the republic's scientific institutions now comprises a large contingent of scientists who bear responsibility for solving many complicated scientific problems, especially since the majority of laboratories, sectors and divisions are well enough supplied with equipment so that they can conduct research using up-to-date scientific apparatus and the most recent methods. They are at the same time becoming increasingly interdisciplinary from the standpoint of bringing together representatives of different related sciences to solve major problems in the republic and also more comprehensive in that joint projects are being conducted by our academy's scientists with other research institutions of the country. One reason for this is that all-union and republic coordination of scientific research has been improved considerably.

Improvement of the qualifications of scientists, creation of an up-to-date scientific-technical foundation for their research activity, and sensible coordination of science have had the result that its return has been increasing year after year. Ties with production and with the country's scientific centers have become stronger on the basis of long-term agreements on scientific and scientific-technical cooperation between the academy of sciences and ministries, departments, and individual associations and enterprises. Over the past 5 years 123 developments have been applied and a number of basic efforts have been put into practice in close collaboration with ministries and departments and with enterprises and organizations.

M. S. Asimov said in conclusion:

"The science of Tajikistan, like all Soviet science in fact, is traveling along the road of an indestructible alliance between creative thought and creative work, which is now the orientation given us by the Communist Party. We will continue in future to concentrate principal energies and resources on treating the key problems of the national economy on the basis of comprehensive target-program planning of research. The academy of sciences is now completing the drafting of six such target programs. They include problems important to the republic's economy: from the use of solar energy to increasing the productivity of agricultural production. But this, of course, is only the beginning. The main thing now is further broad introduction of target-program methods of planning scientific research, during which

there must be complete coordination of the work of participating collectives and the most optimum distribution of the efforts of scientists and material and technical resources.

"In summing up the results of the 30-year history of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences and examining the inspiring prospects of science's development in Soviet Tajikistan, we are again convinced of the enormous creative force of our society, and we are gratified by the great accomplishments of the Soviet people under the direction of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Shoulder to shoulder with all the scientists of the Country of Soviets, Tajikistan's scientists have been doing everything possible to be equal to the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress."

The distinguished scientist A. P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was next to speak.

"First of all," he said, "allow me to express my warm gratitude for the high honor of my election as an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

"All of us," the scientist continued, "live and work under the profound impression of the 26th party congress which recently ended and which has entered our minds and hearts as an inspiring program for construction and peace. The report of the CPSU Central Committee which was delivered by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev summarized the diverse experience of the constructive activity of the party and people, defined the principal tasks of the country's economic and social development, of a steady rise of the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people, and of strengthening the might of our homeland, and it further developed the Peace Program.

"In speaking about the tasks of Soviet society in the new 5-year period, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called attention to the fact that science, which must be in the vanguard of progress and must embody the indestructible alliance between creative thought and creative work, is expected to play a tremendous role in performing those tasks. He also called attention to the need for improving the organization of the entire system of scientific research, to the fact that there are laboratories and institutes in this system which are not bearing fruit and which ought not to exist. We must all draw the appropriate conclusions from this.

"It is the first time that I have been in Tajikistan, and it is very interesting and pleasant for me to become familiar with certain of the projects of scientists here. Tajikistan's example confirms that the contribution of the republic academies to the overall development of the country's science is growing year after year."

Turning then to the sources of Soviet science, the president noted that "the young Soviet government began without delay to lay the foundation of a new science and technology in the days when the thunder of the Great October had not yet ceased to rumble. In 1918 V. I. Lenin himself drew up a sketch of the plan for scientific and technical projects according to which the academy of sciences became involved in economic and technical research of first-rate state importance.

"New forms of organization of science emerged, and large scientific research institutes began to be set up. Above all they required people, specialists. Young people had to be trained very rapidly. The 'peripheral' republics, including Tajikistan, gradually became involved in this process thanks to the consistent Leninist nationality policy of the party. So then in 1951 this event occurred--establishment of the republic academy of sciences whose 30th anniversary we are celebrating today. This is a truly notable event. It shows how effective were the efforts of the party aimed at developing the education of the people and at raising up science, technology and culture. These processes have been important new chapters in the history of the Tajik people, which have now been fully reflected in the writings of your social scientists.

"his very rapid growth of education and science is important not only to your republic, but indeed to the entire country as a whole," A. P. Aleksandrov, member of the academy, said in conclusion. He warmly congratulated the scientists and all the workers of the republic on the 30th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan and also on the upcoming holiday, Soviet Science Day, and he wished the scientific research staffs important new success in their creative work for the good of the homeland.

Distinguished scientists, leaders of delegations of academies of sciences of the fraternal republics of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Kirgizia, Armenia and Turkmenia, who came to our republic to participate in the anniversary ceremonies, made speeches of greeting in the meeting concerning the 30th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. They spoke about the broad horizons and infinite field of exploration of domestic science, which is taking advanced positions in many crucial fields--from the study of space to penetration of the secrets of the atom. The speakers stressed the tremendous concern of the party and state about supplying science everything needed for conducting scientific research projects successfully and about the scientists themselves.

As a rule a pooling of efforts and identification of the leading directions speeds up research and makes it more crucial. The speakers noted the fruitfulness of the creative ties between the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan with many scientific centers of the country and the importance of exchanging achievements and progressive scientific ideas.

Suleiman Loik, president of the young Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, a well-known Afghan poet and revolutionary, spoke about the abundant aid extended by Soviet scientists, including the scientists of Tajikistan.

M. S. Asimov, president of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences, concluded the meeting by warmly thanking the scientists who had spoken and expressing confidence that the academies of sciences of the fraternal republics would strengthen their scientific contacts still more and would carry on broader joint research in the interests of speeding up scientific-technical progress. He assured them that the scientists of Tajikistan would take the most active part in the All-Union Socialist Competition for Effective Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the Assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The participants in the anniversary ceremonies unanimously approved the letter of greetings to be sent to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

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REGIONAL

NEW BOOK CONDEMNS ACTIVITY OF UNIATE CHURCH IN THE UKRAINE

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 3

/Review by A. Shuba, research associate of the Institute of Philosophy of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences of the book "Antinarodna diyal'nist' uniats'koyi tserkvi" (The Antinational Activity of the Uniate Church) by M. N. Boldizhar, L'vov, Izdatel'stvo L'vovskogo gosudarsvennogo universiteta: "The Truth About the Union"/

/Text Under the conditions of the intensification of the ideological struggle anticommunists of all colors are resorting to various methods of falsifying Soviet reality and do not shrink from open slander, juggling and gross lies. The anti-Soviet circles of the West are actively using at the same time foreign religious organizations, including the remnants of the Uniate Church. The trust of the breadwinners makes it incumbent: the Uniate clerical and bourgeois nationalist propaganda is attempting in every possible way to distort the history of the Ukrainian people, the causes of the founding and collapse of the Uniate Church, which operated, in particular, on the territory of the Transcarpathian Ukraine and Czechoslovakia.

Well-reasoned criticism and a determined rebuff of the attempts to distort the historical facts with respect to the origin and activity of the Uzhgorod Union are cited in the book of M. N. Boldizhar "Antinarodna diyal'nist' uniats'koyi tserkvi" (The Antinational Activity of the Uniate Church), which was published at the publishing house attached to L'vov State University. Refuting the fabrications of bourgeois ideologists, the author convincingly demonstrates that the forcible imposition of the Uzhgorod Union (1646) was a direct continuation of the eastern policy of the Vatican--to subordinate to its influence the entire Ukrainian population, including of the southwestern foothills of the Carpathians.

The Vatican had been attempting for a long time to spread Catholicism at any cost in the Ukraine. The ordinary Orthodox believers waged a nearly century-long struggle against their conversion to Catholicism. The Pope, availing himself of the treachery of a portion of the clergy, resorted to an insidious technique--the conclusion of a union of the Orthodox and Catholic churches.

From the very start the Uzhgorod Union, as is convincingly shown in the book, was of an antinational nature. It was a tool of the ruling class and was used by the ruling circles as a means of the economic, political, national and spiritual oppression of the Ukrainian population of Transcarpathia. The goal of the union was

the denationalization of the Ukrainian people, their separation from the fraternal Russian people. The struggle of the working masses against the union often developed into political protests and was aimed against all types of oppression. The population masses attached particular importance in it to the defense of their rights to preserve the national language and culture.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which had an enormous influence on the struggle of the workers of the entire world for their rights, the Uniate priests stepped up their antinational activity even more. Faithfully serving the most reactionary forces of anticommunism, they came out with slander and attacks on the progressive social changes in the USSR, prevented in every possible way the dissemination in Transcarpathia of the ideas of socialist and proletarian internationalism, intimidated believers with "godless communism" and grossly distorted in so doing the principles of the attitude of communists toward religion, the church and believers.

The hierarchy of the Uniate Church completely blemished itself by treason during World War II. The Uniate Church not only supported fascism, but, joyfully greeting the arrival of the "deliverers," voluntarily entered their service and became the buttress of the German command in spy activity on the occupied territory. And still no matter how devilish their acts may have been, the collaborationist Uniate Church counted its final days along with the rout of fascism.

From numerous documents and materials the author of the monograph traces the criminal essence of the Uzhgorod Union from its origin to the halt of its activity and shows the natural character of its self-dissolution. However, even after the self-abolition the pitiful remains of the Uniate Church did not cease their reactionary activity.

The leading role of the communists of Transcarpathia and Czechoslovakia in the struggle against Uniate ideology and in the exposure of the antinational essence of the Uniate Church is shown in the book. Much attention is devoted to the peculiarities of the realization of the principles of the socialist freedom of conscience in Transcarpathia and Czechoslovakia, as well as the utilization by the communists of the CSSR of the experience of the CPSU and the Soviet state with respect to religion, the church and believers. The book is permeated with the ideas of proletarian internationalism, the friendship and fraternity of peoples.

The broad historiographic base of the monography, the considerable amount of materials, which are being put into scientific circulation for the first time, make it interesting and useful for historians, theorists and practical workers of scientific atheism.

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REGIONAL

REPORT ON 6TH MOLDAVIAN WRITERS' CONGRESS

Grossu Address to Congress

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

It has become the practice to hold republic writers' congresses immediately after party congresses. And this gives them a particular measure of responsibility, raises the discussion of problems to a higher level, and facilitates the in-depth and comprehensive examination of writers' tasks in the spirit of the times, in the light of the perspectives of our society's future progress.

In these days, our entire party, the entire Soviet people and the world community are greatly influenced by the 26th CPSU Congress which will enter the minds of millions of people as a truly epoch-making event, as a great forum of peace and creativity, as an important stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism, and its enrichment with new assessments and conclusions.

The work and ideas of the congress are inseparable from the name of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of our party's Central Committee. The Report of the CPSU Central Committee presented by him is justifiably called the charter of communism and peace and exemplifies the Leninist approach to the evaluation of our country's internal political and international situation, to the articulation of current and long-range plans in the realm of economic and cultural construction. This distinguished political document deeply and exhaustively examines processes in social life, summarizes new phenomena in social life, presents the organizational and ideological-political work of the CPSU in all its diversity and convincingly affirms the party's unflagging loyalty to Leninism.

The congress once again demonstrated the radical advantages of socialism, its great accomplishments and perspectives. All mankind is witness to the growing economic and socio-political might of developed socialist society which has been built in the USSR and to the enormous scope and great depth of the Soviet people's creative revolutionary feats and plans. The country has made substantial progress in all directions of socioeconomic development, its productive forces have reached a qualitatively new level, the scientific and technological revolution has accelerated thereby altering social production and the relations of people -- the principal productive force of our society.

Substantial socioeconomic progress has also been made by the Moldavian SSR which, like other union republics, has developed dynamically as part of the country's unified national economic complex under the active influence of the party's Leninist policy on nationalities and economic policy consistently implemented by the CPSU Central Committee. Total capital investment in 1976-1980 was 7.5 billion rubles--1.5 billion rubles more than in the preceding 5 years. Fixed productive capital increased by 45 percent. The absolute increase in industrial output exceeded 0.7 billion rubles; the absolute increase in agricultural output was greater than 1.0 billion rubles. On the whole, the gross social product increased by 23 percent while national income increased by 20 percent.

The growth of the economic potential was accompanied by the betterment of the people's material well-being, housing and social security, by the active development of trade, food services, health care, education, in short, by the development of the entire sphere of cultural and consumer services.

There have been positive changes in the republic's social and class structure and the working class now plays a larger part in its social and economic life. The mentality of rural dwellers has changed. The labor and sociopolitical activism of the people has increased immeasurably.

When we look back and review our accomplishments, we can say that our successes speak for themselves. However, at the same time that the party takes note of our successes, it also clearly discerns difficulties, shortcomings and unresolved problems. If we speak of our republic, we should note that we have not attained all our economic targets. A number of important branches in the economy have failed to meet their five-year plan targets. The construction ministries have not fulfilled their plans and hence have not used all the capital investments allotted to them. We have not yet overcome the imbalance in the development of the component parts of the foodstuffs complex. There have been derelictions in the use of productive capital, material resources and labor resources.

As the 26th Party Congress noted, the main reason for the difficulties and shortcomings is that we have not entirely overcome the inertia, traditions and habits that formed at the time when the principal emphasis was on quantity rather than quality. At the same time that the party names the reasons for the shortcomings, it most resolutely calls for the elimination of obstacles to economic growth and for utilizing accumulated experience to move decisively in the direction of intensification, of increasing the effectiveness of production and improving quality.

The 11th 5-Year Plan confronts our republic with major tasks. One of the most urgent tasks will be the unflagging implementation of the program for the development of the fuel-energy, machine-instrument building and electrical equipment branches of the republic's economy. The further growth of our republic's productive forces, the industrialization of social production and the resolution of social problems are contingent upon the accelerated development of these branches.

We must build an oil refinery (putting the first phase of the refinery into operation in 1985), rebuild the Dubossarskaia Hydroelectric Power Station together with a powerful pumped-storage power station and a lock. There are plans to build a mini-metallurgical plant in Rybnitsa to satisfy the republic's needs for metal products; a complex of electrical equipment enterprises in Tiraspol; and two large machine building plants: the Sel'mash plant in Bel'tsy and the Plodmash plant in Kishinev which will produce machinery for the total mechanization of the cultivation of vegetables, tobacco, fruit and grapes.

The expansion of the Kishinev Tractor Plant and the organization of the production of a new, high-powered garden-vineyard tractor are planned. The Tiraspol' plant belonging to the Ministry of the Automotive Industry is slated for reconstruction. The plant will produce 22-ton refrigerated trailers. Construction of the Kishinev Color Television Plant and the Resina Cement Plant will be completed. Many enterprises in the food, light, furniture, local, meat and dairy industry will be built or rebuilt.

Large capital investments will be utilized in housing construction, health care, trade, education and other spheres of social development. More than 8 million square meters of housing alone will be built thereby making it possible to improve the housing conditions of almost 700 thousand persons. Cities and villages and their system of public services and amenities will undergo further development. Roadbuilding as well as automotive, rail and air transport will be actively developed.

The further development of the agro-industrial and food complex is of exceptional importance to our republic which produces a considerable volume of food products. Under the 11th 5-Year Plan, 3.9 billion rubles are allocated for the reinforcement of agriculture's material base. Much attention will be devoted to land reclamation, to the irrigation of the southern and northern regions of the republic using the waters of the Danube and the Dniester. The area of irrigated land will increase by 120,000 hectares in 5 years. In the future, at least one million hectares will have to be irrigated in order to ensure the stability of republic agriculture.

Principal efforts in the agro-industrial sector of the economy will be aimed at increasing the return on invested capital, at increasing the effectiveness of agriculture, at introducing rational structures and industrial techniques of production, at the attainment of a high degree of productivity in agriculture and animal husbandry. Special attention will be devoted to increasing the production of technical crops, vegetables, fruit and grapes and also to the production of livestock products which form the basis of the republic's food complex.

Major problems will have to be resolved in order to increase the effectiveness of utilization of production potential in all branches of the national economy, to improve the work of transport, to make decisive changes in the construction of productive facilities, to bring proper order to the activity of enterprises in trade, consumer services, in the work of schools, clubs, kindergartens, and in the organization of municipal services and medical care for the population.

Comrades, we are confronted by major tasks. Today I would like to emphasize the most important point. The Moldavian CP Central Committee hopes that you will be deeply interested in the implementation of the plans and that you will be directly involved in all concerns of the republic party organization. The party's Central Committee and the republic government are confident that you, as always, with your vivid artistic words will participate most actively in the implementation of the party's design and in the realization of the tasks that the party has placed before our republic in the next quinquennium.

This confidence is based on numerous factors, an important place among which is occupied by the 6th Congress of Moldavian Writers which is taking place in an atmosphere of high responsibility to the party and the people, in a businesslike atmosphere, in an atmosphere of purposefulness. Both the report and the

co-report of your creative Union's board and speeches by congress participants reflect the republic's atmosphere of political enthusiasm and are permeated with concern for better serving the ideals of communism. They convincingly show that the writers' organization is firmly based on true national character [narodnost'] and party-mindedness [partijnost'].

The party is of one mind on the role of Soviet literature and its place in intellectual development and in the moral and ideological-political education of the individual. From the podium of the 26th congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev praised the contribution of Soviet cultural figures to the forming of the true builder of the new world and once again confirmed the solicitous and deferential attitude of Lenin's party toward the artistic intelligentsia which directs its efforts toward seeing to it that the spiritual life of society will become more and more diverse and rich. The party hails the civic enthusiasm, irreconcilability toward shortcomings, and active intervention in solution of our society's vital problems as characteristic of the best works of literature and art.

This also applies in full measure to Soviet Moldavian literature which is developing under the sign of communist ideology and party-mindedness, patriotism and socialist internationalism. It, like all literature in the Land of the Soviets, affirms the active life stance of the heroes of our day and vividly reveals their Marxist-Leninist conviction and high morality. The best works of art created by writers of prose and poetry reflect the life of the Moldavian people full of revolutionary dynamism, innovative energy, and creative power.

In the past five-year period, artistic creativity in our literature has acquired new impetus and richness in both content and form. The socioeconomic reforms that have taken place in the republic in these years and the associated social and moral changes occupy a special place in it. This orientation has become possible as a result of the strengthening of the creative ties of writers with representatives of various social groups of working people and the deeper understanding of their interests and accomplishments and their daily activity.

The Moldavian people's economic and cultural successes have been realized under the direction of Lenin's party. And it is entirely natural that Moldavian writers have always tried to picture the communist as a selfless fighter for people's happiness, as one who is in the forefront of social development. This line in the creative effort of republic writers has also continued in the period between the two congresses of your Union. Many writers have consistently continued the literary chronicle of heroic deeds of the Communist Party, which embodies high moral and humanistic qualities of the Soviet people and is the mind, honor and conscience of our epoch.

We know the great ideological and artistic influence that is exerted on man by theatrical art and the broad possibilities that it opens up to playwrights for expanding direct contacts with a vast audience. Accordingly, the increasing attention of writers to drama merits positive evaluation. In the best plays of recent years, our authors have exhaustively and truthfully depicted historical-revolutionary themes, the Soviet way of life, and the character of modern man who is a convinced builder of the new world. And they are entirely justified in their expectation that theatrical collectives and cinematographers will take a more active part in bringing their works before the broad masses of working people.

Of course, not everything that has been done in this direction is sufficiently perfect. Playwrights must continue their effort to make their works more expressive, must raise new topics drawn from the life of the people in these works, and must place urgent problems of social development before the mass viewer.

Nor can we fail to note the creative successes of young literati. These successes have to a considerable degree been promoted by measures carried out by the board and the party organization of the Union of Writers in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on work with creative youth. Interesting seminars, creative travel, the opening of journals to youthful efforts, and the recommendation of youthful works for publication have all helped young talent to form and mature. We must continue to show interest in the creative growth of young writers. We must wish them well and at the same time make high demands on their professionalism.

As correctly noted at the congress, the expanded scale of relations between writers and labor collectives should be stressed as one of the positive elements in the activity of your creative Union. These relations can only be welcomed because they are of great benefit to literature, raise literature's prestige with the people and also because they make it possible to exert an active influence on the communist consciousness of the masses and to conduct mutually interesting talks within collectives on urgent problems in productive and spiritual life.

At the same time, the generally positive state of Moldavian literature must not prevent us from seeing in literary life and the creative process the shortcomings and difficulties that are the result of derelictions by the Union of Writers and its party organization and the creative practices of writers themselves.

Another reason that these shortcomings should be exposed still more vigorously is that the ideological struggle in the international arena is becoming more and more desperate. By the nature of their activity, writers are in the center of this struggle--the struggle for the minds and feelings of people, for their worldview and their attitude toward reality.

It is no secret that the defenders of imperialism are always trying to find people among the intelligentsia who will help them to besmirch the Soviet system and the Soviet way of life. Our class enemies mask their actions behind various pronouncements regarding "the world and European level," the "general human resonance," and the "universality of problems" which are designed to confuse people who are politically unstable. Therefore it is the most important obligation of the Union of Writers and its party organization to be intolerant of ideological errors in the works of one or another writer.

In this regard, I would like to recall once more the words spoken by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Our critics, literary journals, creative unions and especially their party organizations must...actively and with principle respond to works that cast aspersions on our Soviet reality. We must be implacable in this regard. The party has not been and cannot be indifferent to the ideological orientation of our art."

In all stages of our development on the road from socialism to communism, the party and the people have always done their utmost to support talent in line with the teachings of V. I. Lenin. But writers are not only given a great deal, much is also demanded of them. In our society, a writer is not merely an artist with words but it also an authoritative public figure who sensitively reacts to life in all its diversity. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev addressed himself very effectively to this point in his speech on the awarding of the Lenin Prize to him: "What could be more important and nobler than becoming involved in practical life, helping people to gain a clearer understanding of the meaning of this life and its direction, and helping to make this life better, brighter, richer in a material and nonmaterial sense?"

This goal is attained through the integral combination of ideological and artistic criteria in the evaluation of creative works. True success and recognition come to a writer only when rich material drawn from life and interpreted from party standpoints acquires truly artistic form.

The party is in favor of creative search and the diversity and wealth of literary styles and manners and opposes allowing topicality to justify drab, artistically wretched works. But if some works which may be written by a gifted writer lack a clearly defined social stand, if the author cannot find bright shades to depict modern life processes, and if everything associated with the past is presented from the position of moral superiority, in such cases it is entirely natural that the critics and the general public will be negatively disposed toward such works.

The party has never opposed the treatment of the distant or recent past in literature. V. I. Lenin spoke of the need to strive for the constant interaction between the experience of the past and the experience of the present. This means that moral and ethical values must be approached not from objective positions but from class-party positions, from the deep conviction that the selected and artistically presented material serves the interests of our socialist society and promotes the moral growth of the Soviet people.

The partymindedness principle demands that the writer give a truthful, historically concrete portrayal of reality in its revolutionary development. At the same time, such portrayal of reality must be combined with the task of indoctrinating the working people in the spirit of socialism and communism.

As we know, writers are particularly interested in morality and especially in such moral problems as good and evil, honesty and conscience, and the meaning of life. However, some writers approach moral questions from nonhistorical, non-class positions. The result is that moral values are contrasted with social reality which is highly detrimental to the communist education of the working people.

Unfortunately, in our life we encounter an occasional lack of spirituality, immorality and an indifference to politics but they are the product not of reality proper but of a philistine mentality that hides and adapts in society, but against which society wages and will continue to wage a relentless struggle. Writers should actively oppose the moral antipodes of the new way of life and at the same time must more widely and persuasively propagandize such human merits as high principle, statesmanlike thought, courage, initiative, kindness and modesty which are cherished by Soviet people.

A few comments regarding literary criticism. Unfortunately, there are still few good works that analyze literary processes in depth. The scientific character of

of critical generalizations is occasionally supplanted by judgements based on friendship. The Union of Writers does not hold sufficient collective discussions of specific works and creative problems and rarely convenes general meetings to examine artistic mastery and analyze new works. The result is 'lobby' assessments of works that are frequently far from objective.

Nor can we fail to note another side to this question. Some writers are not sufficiently self-critical and are hostile to literary and social criticism as supposedly tendentious interference in the creative process.

Such an attitude cannot be deemed correct. The writer can fulfill his duty to Soviet society only when he understands the full measure of his responsibility for his work. Accordingly he must be a severe critic of his own works. But there is professional literary criticism and social criticism whose mission is to help the reader and the writer to see the social merits and artistic worth of a work and to understand the reasons for its success or failure among the broad readership. Many writers should show greater understanding for well-reasoned, ideologically correct criticism. The maturity of creative workers and their ability to draw correct conclusions must be manifested in this way.

The foregoing does not in any mean that there are no shortcomings in literary criticism and in the work of literary journals. There are many. The attention of the editors of the newspaper LITERATURA SHI ARTA should be called to the narrowness of the author collective, to the fact that writers themselves infrequently comment on literary problems in articles published in this publication, and to errors that are made in various publications.

Large and important problems confront the republic's Union of Writers, its board and party organization. Generally speaking, they involve creating within the writers' collective an atmosphere of highly creative activity, reciprocal demandingness and personal responsibility; the ideological education of writers; and facilitating their professional growth. The Union of Writers, its executive nucleus and party organization are for the most part coping with these problems. One would only wish that you would be more implacable toward shortcomings, more demanding regarding the ideological and artistic level of your works; would strengthen your relations with labor collectives; and would better organize the effort to educate writers in the spirit of civic mindedness and party-mindedness.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee hopes that the republic's Union of Writers will work more energetically in the given direction and will cope with the tasks confronting us.

Comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress has given the party and all elements of our political system a clear, precise and realistic program of the further development of the Land of the Soviets on the road to communism. "Now, the main task," stated Leonid Il'ich at a sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "is to fill this program with real actions, to organize the firm and harmonious work of millions of people according to the teachings of Lenin."

Permit me to express confidence that the writers of Soviet Moldavia, rallying around Lenin's party, will give their hearts and minds to the implementation of the designs of the 26th CPSU Congress, to the creation of truly party-minded works

that depict our heroic time in all its inimitable majesty. Dear comrades, permit me to wish you good health and success in your creative endeavors for the good of our great socialist Fatherland, in the name of the triumph of communism. (Comrade S. K. Grossu's speech was listened to attentively and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause).

Problems Cited

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpts] As already reported, the 6th congress of republic writers was held on 15-16 April in Kishinev. Its participants rigorously discussed the results of the activity of their creative union, the work of masters of the word in the last five years, and outlined new creative targets in the light of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. P. P. Botsu, first secretary of the board, Moldavian SSR Union of Writers, delivered the report "Soviet Moldavian Literature: the Chronicler and Builder of a New Life."

It is our constant duty to be ever mindful of social orientation and to prevent the dissemination of flawed ideas. These problems, the civic responsibility of talent, and the need to reflect our times and the heroes of our day more fully were discussed in the report of S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at the 15th congress of republic communists.

One of our permanent obligations is to create the image of the communist, of a person who is wholeheartedly dedicated to the party's cause, to the well-being of the people. The contribution of Moldavian poets to Leniniana proves that our writers are capable of coping with this task. At the same time, the party warns that the timeliness of a topic must not serve as a justification for the drabness and squalor depicted in some works. On the other hand, we must resolutely combat works that lack character of ideals, that are philosophically indeterminate, and that fail to evaluate individual historical events and personages in clear-cut class terms.

Creativity is a complex process. The writer's position and his responsibility for the written word are of paramount significance. The Soviet writer, even one who is combating shortcomings, cannot remain a detached onlooker concerned solely with criticism. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that the genuine national character and partymindedness of literature and art consist in sharing the people's interests, joys and sorrows, in affirming the truth of life and our humane ideals, and in being an active participant in communist construction.

In October 1980, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the Moldavian Union of Writers successfully conducted a roundtable discussion on "The Writer, Time and the Hero" in the Kamenskii and Rybnitskiy rayons. Even though serious unresolved problems still remain, concrete steps have been taken to organize cooperation with other creative unions in the republic. The Moldova-Film studios have produced several movies based on our writers' works and republic theaters are more and more frequently staging plays written by national playwrights.

It is difficult to overstate the significance of creative contacts with fellow writers in other republics in the joint solution of problems confronting us. Soviet multinational literature days and the Ukrainian Literature Festival have become genuine Moldavian holidays. We have translated Russian classics and works from fraternal literatures. We are strengthening the feeling that we have as members of the same family. The report of the Moldavian Union of Writers at the Secretariat of the USSR Union of Writers (April 1980) became a milestone in the development of Soviet Moldavian literature.

The speaker emphasized the profound economic and social changes that are presently taking place in the Moldavian countryside. Powerful agro-industrial complexes have formed. Agricultural work is coming to resemble industrial work more and more closely. Relations between town and country have changed. New economic categories and new labor relations are coming into being. Moldavian writers are trying to depict these complex processes in their works. They have been treated in novels by I. Gaysanyuk, G. Skvirenko, V. Maleva, and others.

The publication of a number of epic poems is an evidence of our poetry's close ties with reality. Poetic genre has repeatedly been the subject of discussions which have noted substantial successes in its development as well as significant shortcomings. However, beyond a doubt in recent years the tree of Moldavian poetry has grown, strengthened, has taken deep root in social subject matter, in history, and is going to the sources of our songs and doyny. However, the speaker emphasized, we do not by any means believe that everything is ideal in this genre. Some of our poems are mechanical, imitative, repetitious, and rife with abstract metaphors.

In his review of the activity of Moldavian poets, the speaker also noted shortcomings in their creative efforts. Unfortunately some of them still display a superficial attitude toward the word, are pompous, imitative; are narrow in their outlook; have a penchant for abstract philosophizing and a passion for antiquated motifs.

P. P. Botsu went on to discuss problems in the development of literature for children and youth. The awarding of the republic State Prize to G. Viyeru for the collection "Green Eye" [Zelenoe oko] and to S. Vangel' for the novelette "Ship Captain Gugutse" [Gugutse--kapitan korabliya] is an evidence of Moldavian writers' accomplishments in this area. It is a pleasure to note that young writers are addressing themselves more and more frequently to literature for young citizens. In the majority of collections of prose and poetry created by our writers, there is a notable striving to expand the range of topics and to concentrate attention on major themes. Many books for children win the reader over with the urgency of their subject matter, their social approach to their topic, and the expressiveness of their language.

However, the young reader is occasionally offered rhetorical, indifferent poetry. In prose we see an excess of miniatures. Style and expressiveness of language of works for children and youth are problems that are still on the agenda. As in previous years, publicistic matter aimed at children is still very pale. Such a popular genre as science fiction is also impoverished.

At the same time, some beginning writers are timid in their approach to social themes and burning issues of the day. Their work is occasionally bookish and imitative. The work of young writers is seriously harmed by their deficient knowledge of the classical legacy and contemporary literature and by their superficial mastery of the language. Only their active involvement in social topics can broaden the horizons of literature and enhance its intellectual and artistic substance.

It must be admitted that the level of publicistics in the press is not entirely satisfactory. Many of the published materials are of an informative nature and resemble reports that are full of names and figures. There are occasional evidences of superficiality, the lack of conclusiveness and artistic polish. In order to induce more writers to participate more actively in publicistics, we should publish a series of books similar to the "Writer and Time" series that is being produced by one of the central publishing houses.

P. P. Botsu went on to say that at the same time that we take note of critical successes in recent years, we cannot pass over the shortcomings and derelictions that reduce the effectiveness and authority of criticism. Unfortunately, criticism has not yet eliminated the laudatory, complimentary tone and the style of noisy publicity which can turn the head of some authors. There are also reviews that are written exclusively through rose-colored glasses. We have also failed to overcome the disease of defamation, tutorialism, and unjustified reprimands. Not enough is being done to combat dullness and graphomania. As in the past, critics say virtually nothing about the style and language of literary works and have done little to create general works of a historical and theoretical character. Given the mounting ideological struggle between the two worlds, we must raise the effort to repulse the slanderous attacks of bourgeois falsifiers and "Sovietologists" to a new level and counter them with genuine literary successes. We must make higher demands on our writers but at the same time we must be fair and positive in assessing what we already have. The party demands that we act with principle when we are confronted by works that cast aspersions on our Soviet reality.

Soviet Moldavian literature is a component part of multinational Soviet literature. As a result of its translation into Russian and into languages of the fraternal republics, it has long ago won all-union recognition. In the period between congresses, Moscow publishing houses alone have published approximately 80 books of prose, verse, criticism, and dramatic works, not counting collective topical collections. Books by Moscow writers have been published in Kiev and Riga, in Yerevan and Tallinn, in Minsk and Tbilisi, in countries belonging to the socialist community, as well as in Great Britain, the USA, Japan and other countries.

G. P. Malarchuk, secretary of the board of the republic Union of Writers, delivered the co-report on "Some Problems in Theatrical and Cinematographic Drama." He noted that the documents of our party's historic 26th congress devoted much attention not only to the development of literature and art in general but also discussed the theater and the movies which take an active and effective part in the spiritual and moral improvement of Soviet man.

Discussing the relationship between drama and the theater, the speaker criticized creative collectives that do not stage plays of local authors in their "portfolio."

Naturally, their appearance on a playbill is not an end in itself. It is essential that they meet the high demands of our day. Such plays do exist. They include classical national drama works and works by contemporary writers which have been staged at one time and then dropped from the repertoire without reason.

Speaking of the need to strengthen collaboration between creative detachments of writers and cinematographers, G. P. Malarchuk lamented the fact that Moldova-Film studios tended to scorn published literary works and the fact that some of them previously planned for screening have been dropped from the long-term plans. He stated that the staging and filming of modern drama and prose are not the sole prerogative of the theater and the cinema. Of late, they have been the subject of frequent telecasts. In particular, telecasts have been based on the novels "Kukoara" by I. K. Chobanu, "And Here We Build Our Love" by I. Gaysanyuk, "At Home" by V. Beshliage, and "The Silver Age" by Maleva. However most of the television scenarios not written by the authors themselves more closely resembled illustrated collages than original dramatizations of artistic prose. And as regards radio, not a single work by Moldavian writers has been aired in the last 5 years.

The author stated that the general level of our literature and theater at the present time requires a more serious attitude and a higher measure of responsibility in any kind of popularization especially when it involves [the equipment of] such a mass audience as television and radio.

He discussed published plays by local authors and translations into Moldavian of dramatic works by M. Gor'kiy, B. Lavrenev and A. Tsvetkov and proposed that the republic introduce a new system of agreements with dramatists writing plays for a specific theatrical collective. He also proposed that a Moldavian drama studio be opened under the auspices of the Theater imeni A. S. Pushkin, i. e., the creation of a laboratory with a large stage. He said in conclusion that organizational problems are the responsibility of state institutions. The resolution of creative problems, on the other hand, is the honorable and important duty of writers.

A co-report presented by A. A. Busuyok, secretary of the board, MSSR Union of Writers, was devoted to problems of artistic translation.

He named many translations of Russian, Soviet and foreign literature which have become a genuine event in the republic's cultural life and called attention to the need to improve the quality of this important part of the artistic process which requires that its participants have an excellent knowledge of the subject, of the specifics of the materials to be translated and the given languages, and have the ability to understand the author's mental picture of the world and his attitude toward reality.

He said that since Moldavia's entry into the great fraternal family of Soviet peoples, our language has become more expressive and has enriched its vocabulary substantially. Owing to translations that have been made not only by the republic's leading cultural figures but also by rank and file translators, this process, which is characteristic of any nation striving for progress and friendship with other peoples, has been natural and unforced. Today our literary language is capable of solving any problem that is placed before it.

The co-report emphasized that the urgent problem of improving the quality of translations requires that we devote our constant and serious attention to the level of training and professional growth of young translators. The solution of this problem requires the collective effort of many institutions--Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade] and the republic's Union of Writers, publishing houses and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Moldavian SSR. These efforts include: student exchanges with other fraternal republics; seminars for young translators; the introduction of a course in the theory and practice of artistic translation; the establishment of departments of literatures of USSR peoples at Kishinev State University; editor exchanges between different publishing houses throughout the nation; creative trips for translators so that they may convey their experience to one another; and the institution of prizes for the best translation of the year.

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REGIONAL

EIGHTH CONGRESS OF TAJIK WRITERS CONVENES

Summary of Congress Proceedings

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The delegates of the Eighth Congress of Tajik Writers, which opened on 9 April in Dushanbe in the hall where the republic's supreme soviet meets centered their attention on the mobilizing role of Soviet literature in the political-ideological and artistic edification of the masses and on the tasks of Tajik writers arising out of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The participants in the proceedings of the congress included G. B. Bobosadykova, I. F. Dedov, L. K. Karmyshev, R. N. Nabiyeu, Ye. I. Perventsev, Yu. I. Polukarov, D. R. Rasulov, M. Kh. Kholov, and V. Ye. Novichkov, members and candidates for membership in the bureau of the Tajik CP Central Committee; R. Yu. Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the TaSSR Council of Ministers; A. V. Tsvetkov, CPSU Central Committee agent (instruktor); R. I. Rozhdestvenskiy, secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union and recipient of the USSR State Prize and Leninist Komsomol Prize; heads of a number of ministries, departments and artists' unions, and other figures in science and culture.

The congress was also attended by delegations of writers' organizations of Moscow, Leningrad and the fraternal republics and by representatives of work collectives, kolkhozes and sovkhozes with which the writers are affiliated as patrons.

The honorary presidium consisting of the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was elected unanimously.

The congress elected a secretariat, a credentials commission and an editorial commission.

The agenda and rules of procedure of the congress were adopted.

The delegates to the congress honored the memory of writers who died prematurely.

M. Kanoatov, first secretary of the board of the Union of Tajik Writers, presented a report entitled "On the State of Tajik Soviet Literature and Prospects for Its Development in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The reports on the various genres of belles lettres were presented by the following: on prose--F. Mukhammadiyev, secretary of the board of the Union of Tajik Writers; on poetry--Loik Sherali, secretary of the board of the Union of Tajik Writers; on the drama--M. Mullodzhanov, secretary of the board of the Union of Tajik Writers; on children's literature--Mirsaid Mirshakarov, People's Poet of Tajikistan and chairman of the Commission for Children's Literature of the Union of Tajik Writers; and on criticism--A. Khakimov, secretary of the board of the Union of Tajik Writers.

A. Kakhkhorl, chairman of the Audits Commission of the Union of Tajik Writers, presented its report.

Participants in the discussion of the reports included R. Dzhalik, People's Writer of Tajikistan and recipient of the TaSSR State Prize imeni A. Rudaki; M. Khodzhayev, writer and recipient of the republic's Leninist Komsomol Prize; G. Suleymanova, poetess and recipient of the TaSSR State Prize imeni A. Rudaki; S. Sh. Mirsoshoyev, TaSSR minister of culture; S. P. Zalygin, secretary of the board of the Union of RSFSR Writers; M. Shukurov, critic and corresponding member of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences; A. Borshchagovskiy, a Moscow writer; S. Taborov, critic and corresponding member of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences; and M. Sharifov, leader of a mixed construction crew working on the Baypazinskaya GES, Hero of Socialist Labor and a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The delegates to the congress heard and approved the report of the credentials committee presented by its chairman Basir Raso.

The Eighth Congress of Tajik Writers is continuing its work on 10 April.

Reports on Tajik Literature

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Mumin Kanoatov, first secretary of the board of the Union of Tajik Writers and recipient of state prizes, presented a report at the congress entitled "On the State of Tajik Soviet Literature and Prospects for Its Development in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress":

This congress of Tajik writers (he emphasized) is taking place in an atmosphere of unprecedented political and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people aroused by the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress. In the new constructive program outlined by our party crucial tasks have also been set for the artistic intelligentsia. In the report address which he presented at the congress Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev spoke as follows about the place of literature and art in the life of the Soviet people: "It is indisputably to the credit of our figures in culture, our literature and art that the intellectual life of Soviet society is becoming increasingly varied and rich." We Tajik writers, like all Soviet writers, express

our deep gratitude to our own party for its high praise of our work. The 5 years which have passed between the seventh and eighth writers' congresses were years of an authentic upsurge and flowering for Tajik literature and were typified by new creative advances. Its ties with the people were strengthened. Significant works that reveal the labor exploits of the man who is building communism were created.

Tajik writers draw their creative inspiration from the party's vivifying Leninist policy of peace, from the Soviet people's creative zeal, from the country's socio-economic development, and from the labor triumphs of their own republic.

The greatness of our age of building and the fierce ideological and ethical battles today especially need to be reflected from every angle in literature. Large scenes from reality require large forms. We can say with satisfaction that contemporary Tajik literature has in the period covered by the report made fruitful efforts to reflect these scenes in its pages. The development of the novel on contemporary themes is indisputable proof of this.

A number of new novels have been devoted to the most important stages of communist construction. The fact that the writers are finding their themes at the large construction projects like the Nurekskaya GES deserves particular attention. For it is at such construction sites that the creative power of the Soviet people, its selflessness, and the ideas of internationalism and friendship of peoples are vividly manifested. One of the important processes taking place in the republic has been reflected in contemporary prose: the growth of the Tajik working class from people born Central Asian peasants. But it would be premature to regard this problem as altogether exhausted, since we are not speaking about a change of occupation, workplace or environment, but about a spiritual rebirth, about a change of relations and ethical criteria constituting a new human world.

The novels of Amindzhon Shukukhi and Khiloliyen Askar "Virazhi dorog" [Turns in the Road], "Voron'ye zhivucheye" [A Tough Flock of Crows] by Dzhalol Ikrami, and "Dolina lyubvi" [Valley of Love] by Yusuf Akobirov were the result of the writers' turn toward the distant and recent history of rural areas. The first recreates the events of the first years of kolkhoz construction. The main hero of the novel "Virazhi dorog" is Saidkhodzha Urunkhodzhayev, one of the founders of kolkhoz life and twice named Hero of Socialist Labor. Dzhalol Ikrami's novel is devoted to contemporary rural problems.

At the same time these works do not reveal deeply enough the connections between different eras, today and yesterday, nor do they portray all of the fierceness and complexity of the struggle between the old and the new.

Some authors are superficial in their study of the complex interrelationship among phenomena, and the result is an inaccurate description of periods of history and historical events.

The novella has undergone further development as a genre. The novellas of Abdumalik Bakhori, Sattor Tursun and Urin Kukhzod have attracted the attention of readers. Their works represent man's internal world from every angle, and the events are dramatic, which makes it possible to reveal the truth of life. Of course, every

genre studies life within the range of its capabilities, and that breadth of portrayal which is possible in the novel is unfeasible in the novella. But the social content of life must be thoroughly revealed. Unfortunately, certain novellas are drawn out unjustifiably, and they suffer from schematism in delineation of the heroes. The prose of recent years has had a stronger documentary and journalistic basis. A number of examples of this direction have appeared. The flourishing of documentary and journalistic prose, containing artistic characteristics as well, is related to the truly gigantic achievements and great transformations in our republic.

Construction of the Nurekskaya GES and of the electrochemical plant in Yavan and the aluminum plant in Tursunzad has had a direct impact not only on the republic's economic development and the strengthening of the economy's industrial base, but also on the resolution of social and cultural problems. The unity of objective has brought representatives of different nationalities so much closer together that a compact many-sided alloy has been formed. This new alloy from which the new man has been cast, the image of the new man in the new environment, has also been reflected in the creative works of masters of the pen.

In the very first days of construction of the Nurekskaya GES the Union of Tajik Writers concluded a contract with the construction workers on creative cooperation, extending assistance in solving economic, social and cultural problems. Over that period three books of essays and journalism have been published: "Ryadom s podvogom" [Alongside the Exploit], "Ot Nureka do Roguna" [From Nurek to Rogun], and "Sud'ba verahin" [The Fate of the Peaks], which tell about the work, life and triumphs of frontrankers of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The Leninabad branch of the Union of Writers has long-standing relations with the Leninabad Silk Combine. A new book of Rakhim Dzhaliil, devoted to the creators of the silk rainbow, is a result of that friendship.

Many writers have established affiliation as patrons of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic. They include Dzhaliil Ikrami, Fazliddin Mukhammadiyev, Yusufdzhon Akobirov, Ubayd Radzhab and Nasud Nullodzhanov.

The achievements of our masters of the pen writing in various genres are obvious, but this does not mean that there are no shortcomings or serious oversights in the writers' work. The point is that creativity, the working of a miracle, is the essence of the writer's work. It is not enough just to write, since that is only a course of action. Creation is the work that works the miracle.

(Having analyzed the state of affairs in contemporary prose, the speaker dwelt on the problems of poetry, emphasizing that Tajik poetry is in this stage developing in the context of moral and ethical explorations. Notable success has been achieved in this direction by the skillful poets Mirsaid Mirshakar, Loik Sherali, Ruzhi Kiron, Bozor Sobir, Gulrukhsor Safiyeva, and others.)

But it cannot be said that our poetic inspiration in the creation of social verse has been commensurate with the scale of our people's construction. Much verse lacks civic ardor and distinct expressiveness.

(The problems of children's literature were treated by the speaker.) Mirsaid Mirshakar, Ubayd Radzhab, Balta Artykov, Gul'chakhra Suleymanova and others are doing fruitful work in this field. Just a few years ago poetry was more prevalent than prose in children's literature, but now a flowering of prose is being distinctly felt. The development of children's literature is also indicated by the fact that in the period covered by this report a five-volume anthology of children's literature has been prepared for publication. A one-volume anthology is being published in Moscow. The all-union journal DITSKAYA LITERATURA [CHILDREN'S LITERATURE] has devoted its third issue of this year entirely to Tajik children's literature. But the advances must not be an excuse for complacency and a carefree attitude. So far there has not been a single significant work that has fully and all-inclusively revealed the spiritual world of the young generation. The number of plays on contemporary themes is extremely small, and the characters are unconvincing and suffer from schematic treatment.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Literary Criticism" has had a fruitful impact on development of literary criticism in recent years. Criticism has taken up such large and important questions of contemporary literature as the problems of the relationship between realism and romanticism, the capabilities of socialist realism, tradition and innovation, and the conception of man, and along that path it has created a number of works that are deserving of attention, including the books "Grani khudozhestvennoy kritiki" [The Branches of Literary Criticism] by M. Shukurov and "Poeziya i vremya" [Poetry and Time] by A. Khakimov.

At the same time there is a need for deeper and fuller study of the theoretical and historical problems of literature associated with the overall processes in development of world literature. It is especially necessary to draw the attention of literary specialists to the beginning of the 20th century, which was the eve of the October Revolution and a most important and complicated period in our literature, so as to define its role in development of our literature on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology.

In studying the history of literature we should correctly evaluate the role of poets and writers who through their creativity have defined the paths of literature's further development. Unfortunately, sometimes out of our enthusiasm for an insignificant and second-rate poet, we raise him to the level of the classics though he does not merit it.

(The speaker devoted much attention to the problems of the quality of translations and improvement of translations.) Our multinational Soviet literature is today being created in 76 languages (he emphasized). The best works of a people quickly become the property of other peoples, which is achieved thanks to the titanic labor of the large army of translators. How does translation in our republic look in the mainstream of this large process?

Every important work which is translated at a satisfactory level, like a pearl that has come out of the shell, enriches another treasury. Thanks to the labor of Russian writers, poets and translators many works of Tajik authors have entered the treasury of Russian Soviet literature for the first time and through it the treasury of other literatures. Such skilled craftsmen as R. Rozhdestvenskiy, Ya. Kozlovskiy, T. Streshneva, M. Sinel'nikov, A. Borshchagovskiy and many others have

been working effectively in this difficult genre. The works of Russian writers and masters of the pen of the other fraternal republics and foreign authors are in turn being successfully translated into Tajik within the republic.

In general our literature has many readers outside the republic. Recently the journal SOVETSKAYA LITERATURA, which is published in seven foreign languages, including English, French, German and Japanese, devoted all of one of its regular issues to the works of Tajik writers.

Every literature begins to speak convincingly about its development and its future (the speaker went on to say) only when it has talented young people who inspire hope. The education of the young has become a tradition of our that has been passed on from generation to generation. Whereas Miroslav Mirshakar, Dzhahol Ikrami and Rakhim Dzhahil consider themselves pupils of Sadriiddin Ayni, today they are themselves teachers of the young generation of writers.

Concern and exactingness are involved in educating the young. Many young people have undertaken a sound creative career as a result of this painstaking exactingness.

(Touching upon various aspects of the creative activity of masters of belles lettres, Mumin Kanoatov said:)

We have come together at our congress not only to sum up the results of what has been done and to outline plans for the future. The congress is also a school of higher education for teaching writers, for raising the level of their professional skill and their esthetic ideology. The leading writers of the republic will be presenting reports to the delegates to the congress for 2 days on development of the principal literary genres. One would like to believe that the problems raised in these reports will arouse a broad creative discussion and will be the subject of the most serious conversation from viewpoints that conform to the party's principles.

Literature is created in quiet solitude, but it is heard out in the world, and the objective of its creation is man's happiness. Our party's program, which has been confirmed once again by the 26th CPSU Congress, is imbued with the effort to establish peace and international security and the right of peoples to live under a peaceful sky. Soviet writers have always traveled this worthy road together with our own party and our great peace-loving people. This path was a legacy to us from the great Lenin, and we will never turn from the road lighted by the flame of the Great October Revolution.

(Reports were delivered at the congress on the principal genres of belles lettres: prose, poetry, the drama, children's literature and criticism.)

The period under review has marked a new stage of development for Tajik prose and for our prose writers, a fruitful 5-year period (I. Mukhammadiyev, secretary of the board of the Union of Tajik Writers, emphasized in his report). Seven novels, 18 novellas, and more than 100 short stories and sketches. There has been a substantial expansion of subject matter. Writers have been turning to the past of their

own people, to the fiery years of the Civil War and World War II, they have been raising problems that disturb the present generation, and they have been reflecting the labor exploits of Soviet man as he builds communist society. A number of important works were written by our veterans--Rakhim Dzhaliil, Dzhaliil Ikrami, Fatekh Niyazi and other prose writers.

The workplace has undergone development as a topic. The huge construction project of the 5-year plan--the Nurekskaya GES--has been the main "hero" of two novels at the same time: "Nurek" and "Voda k dobroy snitsya" [The Water Has a Good Dream], written by the Tajik prose writers Yusuf Akobirov and Mukhiddin Khodzhaev, respectively. Both books have met with a favorable response by readers and critics, and the author of the novel "Nurek" has received a workers' prize.

Recently (the speaker went on to emphasize) the documentary genre has become quite widespread in Soviet literature. There are many reasons for this, one of which is that the reader has the greatest confidence in a hero who is not the fruit of the author's artistic imagination, but a man who actually exists and lives in the same world. And our great age is giving birth to heroes before whom the most vivid fiction pales.

This tendency toward the "documentary era" has been noted with us as well. A number of our authors made their debut in literary nonfiction. For example, a book of memoirs of Rakhim Dzhaliil "Dom rodnoy" [Native Place] is dedicated to the creators of new life, the founders of the first Soviet institutions for popular education and socialist culture. Amindzhon Shukukhi and Askar Khiloliyen, who elaborated the same theme in a documentary novel, have created the figure of one of the distinguished and original organizers of kolkhoz construction, Saidkhodzha Urunkhodzhayev, twice named Hero of Socialist Labor.

The book by Rakhim Khoshim and Radiy Fish "Glazami sovesti" [With the Eyes of Conscience] is in our view the first book which reveals to the fullest the character of S. Ayni, the founder of Tajik Soviet literature.

The documentary works also include Khabibullo Nazarov's novella "Vysota 144" [Altitude 144] about Chitak Urazov, Hero of the Soviet Union, Shoda Khanif's book "Zhizn' v zalog" [Life on Deposit], devoted to the activity of the scientist Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, and others.

(Having analyzed in detail the creativity of prose writers who have tried their strength in the field of nonfiction, the speaker dwelt further on development of the genre of the novella, which is being turned to eagerly by both veterans and young writers alike.) Urin Kukhzod, Sattor Tursun, Bakhrom Firuz and other experienced prose writers have gratified readers with interesting new works. The range of problems studied has been broadened in the works of young writers such as Kurban Ali, Abdukhamid Samadov and Maruf Bobodzhan. Their professional skill has risen to a higher level, and the level of their political ideology is higher.

At the same time (the report rightly noted) the state of Tajik prose is still far from meeting the needs of the time. The present writers' congress, then, should become a tribune for a large and serious conversation about a further rise in the

ideological and artistic level of literary works that creditably reflect the great social transformations taking place in our country and sketch in a talented way the figure of our contemporary, a man with high civic spirit and spiritual breadth. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke about this duty of men of letters once again in his report address delivered at the congress.

Do all the works written by Tajik prose writers meet these requirements? Unfortunately (the speaker said), the novellas and novels appearing under the names of a number of writers are distinguished by an inadequate ideological and artistic level and poor knowledge of the topic the author is studying. Tajik writers have so far not created a single major and fundamental work about the life of the working class and the contemporary rural community. These facts have been noted by our criticism and have been at the center of attention at creative seminars and plenums. Many of the writers have drawn the proper conclusions from the objections of criticisms, and this has had a beneficial effect on their creativity.

(The report treated in detail aspects of the state of the so-called small literary genres and praised the achievements of Tajik authors in the field of the short story and sketch.) These achievements are especially noticeable in the sketch. Fruitful work has been done in this field by such authors as Abdumalik Bakhori, Otakhon Latifi, Dzhamoliddin Toshmatov and others, and, among the writers writing in Russian--Mikhail Tabachnikov, Valeriy Tal'vik, Mikhail Davidzon and Yakov Nal'skiy.

(In concluding the speaker called upon the authors to raise high the title of Soviet man of letters and arming themselves with talent and the wisdom of the older generation of writers to create works that would become a "textbook of life" for the present and following generations.)

The 10th Five-Year Plan, which has figuratively been called the 5-year plan of efficiency and quality, became years of a new creative flight for Soviet Tajik poetry and filled it with new and higher ideological and political content and enriched it spiritually (the poet Loik Sherali, secretary of the board of the republic's union of writers, said in his report, devoted to the creative problems of poetry). Expansion of the sphere into which Tajik poetry has spread and publication of the works of our poets by the central publishing houses and also by the publishing houses of the fraternal republics are indicative of its spiritual ascent.

The unforgettable Mirzo Turzun-zade wrote his last verse in this 5-year period in tribute to the woman and mother who continues the human species, who keeps the fire burning and is a great toiler.

Beki Rakhim-zade, Fayzullo Ansori and Khabibullo Fayzullo have made their contribution to the Honor Roll of poetry.

Many authors have created works of deep journalistic force and have turned boldly toward the glorious history of their people, to revolutionary events and to the heroic present.

The leading poets Mirsaid Mirshakar and Mumin Kanoat have turned to historical subjects, recreating in their images the glorious pages of the life of their people in which they bring before the reader's eyes the magnificent image of Tajik thinkers, poets and scientists.

The themes of civic spirit, of love for the homeland, of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism occupy a large place in the creativity of many poets. These topics resound with especial force in the new verses of Bozor Sobir, Gulrukhsor Safiyeva, Gul'chekhra Suleymanova, Gulnazar, Ubayd Radzhab, Maston Sherali, Marianna Fofanova and many others. Gafar Mirzo is happy that Khovaling, one of the small corners of his homeland, is being built up with social amenities; Gulnazar refers to the borders of the homeland as the boundary of the poet's heart; Saidali Mamur's path into the boundless world starts out in his native village; Khabibullo Fayzullo feels himself to be the memory of the heroes who fell for the homeland; for Ubayd Radzhab love for the homeland is a guide through life.

The entire republic has become a kind of poetic laboratory for our authors in these years. The exploits of cotton growers and steelworkers, of the people bringing virgin land under cultivation and of the builders of the Nurekskaya GES have been reflected in lyric poetry in recent years. Boki Rakhim-zade, Kutbi Kiron, Bozor Sobir, Ali Bobodzhon, Dzhamoliddin Karim-zade, Rakhmat Nazri and others have taken man's labor as a theme in their new works.

The verses of Mumin Kanoat entitled "Predsedatel'" [Chairman] and "Miraliaka," a cycle of poems by Kutbi Kiron entitled "Arena elektrika" [The Electrical Worker's Arena] and "Yagnobskaya tetrad'" [Yagnob Notebook], the poems "Os'" [Axis] and "Spayka" [Alliance] of Bozor Sobir, the poem "Zhazhda" [Thirst] of Saidali Mamur, and verses of Khabibullo Fayzullo, Kamol Nasrullo, devoted to the exploit of Tolbak Lolayev, who gave his life to save the kolkhoz grain, deserve attention.

At the same time contemporary subjects in the creativity of most poets have not yet been raised to the level of social and civic generality. Almost all our poets have devoted their poems to their mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters. In a word, if all these poems are taken together, one gets an entire book which could very well be called a "family biography." The poem "Dorogaya moya" [My Dear] of the prize winner Mirzo Tursun-zade, the poem "Volna bratstva" [Wave of Brotherhood] of Mumin Kanoat, and Kutbi Kiron's "Moi deti igrayut voynu" [My Children Play War Games] are also devoted to relatives, but there is so much in them that has a social ring and refers to all humanity!

The perfection of poetry is the depth of sentiments and thoughts, the joining of mind and heart, of language and clear eloquent logic (the speaker went on to emphasize). But precisely these qualities are still lacking in much of our poetry.

(The speaker went on to discuss the creativity of beginners in poetry.) Kamol Nasrullo, Rakhmat Nazri, Zul'fiya Atoulloyeva, Marina Nekrasova, Sulton Shokhzoda have begun their creative careers successfully (he said). Our literary community is placing great hopes on these young poets. One would hope that the publication of their first little books will not lead to complacency and conceit but would only be the first step toward a further perfection of skill and toward a higher level of ideology and theory. (The speaker said in conclusion:)

The materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in which the artistic intelligentsia is set large and responsible tasks, must become a new stimulus for the creative activity of poets and for a rise in their level of political ideology and improvement of their professional skills.

(M. Mullodahanov, secretary of the board of the Union of Tajik Writers, presented a report at the congress on the lines of development of the drama. Emphasizing the particular role of literature for the theater, which is capable of having the most vigorous and emotional impact on the consciousness of the masses, the speaker discussed the state of this genre in the republic.)

The problems of our drama workshop are constantly at the center of attention of the republic's writers' organization (he said). Constructive developments have been noted in this area, and contacts have become closer with the culture ministry, there is regular discussion of new plays, and the board of the writers' union has taken part in making up the repertoire of the theaters. We have become more objective and strict in undertaking to evaluate dramatic works.

On the other hand, in spite of this higher exactingness, one can still hear, especially from figures in the theater, complaints about the lack of good plays and observe that in spite of all the critically correct assessments and suggestions, a play that is far from perfect sometimes does make its way.

(Speaking about the situation that has come about with our literature for the theater, the speaker emphasized that there is good reason to recall certain assessments and tendencies noted at the last congress and to take them as a touchstone in examining how these tendencies have developed in the period under review, in which we can observe certain favorable changes, but in which there is still much to be criticized.)

Taken as a whole it is a mixed situation. On the one hand we can note with pride that we see the true veterans of the repertoire among the Tajik plays that are still being produced. They include the musical made from Mirsaid Mirshakar's play "Karavan schast'ya" (Caravan of Happiness), which was put on for the 500th time in the Tajik Academy Drama Theater imeni Lakhuti.

Another example. Quite recently, at the end of last month to be exact, a volume of selected dramatic works of the grande dame of Tajik playwrights Gani Abdullo, was published by Sovetskiy Pisatel' in Moscow. This is not only a recognition of the personal merits of a respected craftsman, but evidence as well of the contribution which Tajik authors have made to the drama of the entire country. A collection of plays by Akzam Sidki, who is actively at work in this genre, has also been published.

We have at the same time been witnesses of a number of productions which have been withdrawn and removed from the repertoire literally after the first night. If their life has proved to be that short, if we are getting 1-day wonders whose appearance and departure leave hardly any trace of themselves in the memory, then this must be a subject of our concern: how and why did plays with such a brief destiny emerge? The percentage of plays of Tajik authors which have seen the

footlights in the theaters of the capital is very low. Only a few of them occur in the pages of the journal TEATR and are noted in competitions.

And still another factor. Are there many names of new playwrights that have appeared on the posters of theaters over the past 5 years? Unfortunately, one or two. And this lack of new blood, of a reinforcement, cannot fail to be disturbing.

That is the state of today's playwrighting in general outlines. (Having focused the attention of the delegates to the congress on certain contrasting tendencies, the speaker moved on to analyzing the directions being taken in the drama with respect to genre and style.)

In the history of the Tajik Soviet theater the theme of the revolution, the theme of the revolutionary transformation of a mountain region, of the struggle for rebirth of Soviet power has remained one of the leading subjects. It has brought a tremendous potential for truly dramatic collisions and heroic characters. Many of the supreme acting achievements are associated with recreating on stage the characters of Lenin, Dzerzhinskiy and other figures of the revolution.

It cannot be said that the playwrights are not working along these lines at all today. There are the faithful knights of this topic who have persistently continued to work new levels of this subject matter. I might mention here the play by M. Rabiyeu entitled "Zhizn' na ladoni" [Life Before One's Eyes], which is devoted to Cheslav Putovski; the interethnic aspects of this subject matter are dealt with in a play by the young playwright Abdullo Kadyri entitled "Zdrastvuy, Yul'cha" [Hello, Julius], which centers on the figure of Yulius Fuchik. One might also mention other plays written by authors of various generations. Without touching upon the purely professional aspect of the matter, I would like to call attention to one tendency that has been observed. In my view in plays dealing with revolutionary subject matter the authors have now taken a turn in the direction of what we might call external entertainment.

The work of playwrights on plays concerning the contemporary scene has always been and remains a subject of particular attention (the speaker went on to emphasize).

The playwright Sultan Safarov is turning vigorously toward contemporary subject matter. Moreover, you always note an interesting basis in the scheme and conception of his works. Plays of his such as "Angely" [Angels], "Vernost' zhizni" [Loyalty to Life], "Mechtatel' nashikh dney" [A Dreamer of Our Times] and others deserve attention.

If we are to speak of the quantitative aspect of the matter, then today the situation in the field of the drama differs considerably from what it was yesterday. But an overall quantitative growth still does not in and of itself signify a qualitative leap in developing the "continent" of contemporary subject matter. Not every play is distinguished by a truly dramatic depth by any means, nor by the authenticity and seriousness of the conflicts. This indicates that it is altogether insufficient to simply denote a contemporary topic. One must achieve its full-value artistic embodiment and must seek depth and fresh means of expression and only then bring the work forth for the judgment of the viewer.

(The speaker analyzed in detail the level of participation of Tajik writers and playwrights in the movies and television. He said in conclusion:)

One would hope that the problems we touch upon here will become the topic of an exacting and objective discussion at our congress.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev put a high value on the role of literature in his report address of the Central Committee to the congress of our Communist Party. He especially emphasized that our entire effort at ideological indoctrination should be aimed at the moral education of the new man--the fitting builder of communism. This demand of the party must be the basis of the creative activity of writers writing for children and young people, or, as A. M. Gorkiy said in his time, one should write for children the same way as for adults, only better.

(This idea ran like a red thread throughout the entire address of Mirsaid Mirshakar, people's poet of Tajikistan, who devoted his report to the problems of children's literature.) The creativity of our children's writers became considerably more vigorous in the period under review, and a considerable number of new works appeared that revealed the spiritual world of the adolescent generation. Genres have become more diverse, and the artistic value of the writing has risen.

The questions of good and evil and of love for one's country were the subject of the novella "Vodovorot" [Whirlpool] by A. Shukukhi, the collection "Vstrechi" [Encounters] by A. Bakhori, A. Sharifi's book entitled "Ne ostavlyay segodnyashneye delo na zavtra" [Don't Leave for Tomorrow What You Can Do Today], B. Artykov's novella "Zhemchuzhina Zeravshana" [The Pearl of Zeravshan] and "Znakomaya tropa" [Familiar Path] by M. Nadzhmiddinov. A new novella by A. Atabayev devoted to the subject of friendship among the nationalities is also interesting.

Radzhab Amonov's book "Vesna v krayu rodnikov" [Spring in the Land of the Springs] takes us back to the first years of Soviet power in Tajikistan. The principal hero of the collection is a Tajik boy, an orphan, who thanks to the concern of the people's government comes to have a second home, a family and real friends.

The stories and novellas for children by Mikhail Levin are interesting in their subject matter and in the way they solve the problems they set. They are mainly devoted to the daily life on the border and to the life of members of the border patrol.

Children's poetry has been considerably enriched. We see these achievements in the expanded horizons of the poets, in the strengthening of the social themes in their creative work, and in the more refined language and style of their writing.

The work of Gul'chekhra Suleymanova occupies a distinguished place in the children's poetry of recent years. Her verses teach young readers to see the beauty of their native region and their native land and teach them what is good and just.

The theme of respect for labor, for people who are transforming the earth, occupies a large place in the creative work of poets writing for children and young people. These topics are treated in the new cycles of poems by Ubayd Radzhab "Kolos'ya

pshenitsy" [Spikes of Wheat] and "Ya i moi druz'ya" [My Friends and I], and the collections of Nu'mon Razyk "Gnezdo" [Nest] and "Tsvetushchi sad" [The Blooming Garden].

(Having briefly described the state of children's drama, the speaker emphasized that this genre has not yet been given the place it deserves in children's literature.)

The upbringing of the adolescent generation in the spirit of communism is a matter of the honor of all writers, whether they are writing for adults or for children (the speaker went on to note). Such authors as S. Ayni, A. Lakhuti and M. Tursunzade have created a number of significant works addressed to the young generation. Following the example of their teachers, Rakhim Dzhalil, Dzhalol Ikrami, Fatekh Niyazi and others are writing energetically for children.

The best writings of the authors writing for children have been collected in the first two volumes of "Antologiya detskoy literatury. Poeziya i proza, 1979-1980 gg." [Anthology of Children's Literature. Poetry and Prose, 1979-1980]. The last three volumes of this anthology will include children's plays, fragments from the classics intended for children, and a selection from children's folklore. The all-union publishing house Detskaya Literatura in Moscow has published an anthology of Soviet children's poetry entitled "Tam gde zhgucheye solntse i vysokiye gory" [There Where the Sun Is Hot and the Mountains High] which has brought the achievements of Tajik children's poetry to young readers of the entire country. It is gratifying that Tajik children's literature has in these years become widespread throughout the country. A great deal of credit for this goes to the publishing houses Detskaya Literatura, Malysh and Molodaya Gvardiya. The books "Otkuda techet voda?" [Where Does Water Come From?] by Amindzhon Shukukhi, Gul'chekhra Suleymanova's "Sorok veselykh kosichek" [Forty Gay Little Goats], Ubayd Radzhab's "Vol'shebnyye sapogi" [Magic Boots] and "Zapakh zemli" [The Smell of the Earth], and collections of Nariman Bako-zade, Akobir Sharifi, Ali Babadzhan, and others have been translated into Russian, Ukrainian, Azerbaijani, Estonian, Turkmen and other languages. Collections of novellas and stories, "Vesna v krayu rodnikov" by Radzhab Amonov and "Ty ne odinok" [You Are Not Alone] by Bakhrom Firuz, and a book of Nu'man Razyk's poetry "Gnezdo" have been included in the publication plan of the publishing house Detskaya Literatura.

At the same time the young Tajik reader has become familiar with a number of works of classical Russian and Soviet literature and the literature of the other fraternal peoples in his own language. In recent years "Rasskazy o Lenine" [Tales About Lenin] by A. Kononov, "Zapiska v knige" [The Notation in the Book] by V. Tel'pugov, "Zhizn' Lenina" [Life of Lenin] by M. Prilezhayeva, and the works of A. S. Pushkin, M. Yu. Lermontov, L. N. Tolstoy, N. A. Nekrasov, V. Korolenko, M. Gorki, A. Tolstoy, A. Gaydar, S. Mikhalkov and many other writers have appeared in the Tajik language in recent years.

(Speaking of the important contribution of children's literature to the character-building of the upcoming generation, the speaker paid a great deal of attention to the unresolved problems and shortcomings in this serious and important matter.) There are still not enough works written for young people. The young generation

wants to know more about the heroic destiny of their fathers and mothers, about their everyday constructive labor, and about the heroes of the first and current 5-year plans.

But in our literature there is still not a single major large-scale work that sketches the figure of today's young worker. Our authors are paying little attention to the vocational and technical school where highly skilled workers are being trained.

It is the honorable duty of writers to create works devoted to the future generation of the working class, to construction workers and to operators of farm machines.

(It was emphasized that the Pioneer publications should play a large role in popularizing the creative work of children's writers.

Discussing the prospects for development of children's literature, M. Mirshakar said:)

The 11th Five-Year Plan will become one more gigantic step along the road of building communist society, of strengthening the economic might of our homeland, and of a further spiritual flowering of the individual. Solving all these problems together with the older generation will be those who tomorrow will go into the plants and factories and into the cotton fields and to the livestock farms. The kind of ideology and ethics the young generation brings with it depends to some extent on us, Soviet men of letters. A high calling also imposes a high responsibility.

(A. Khakimov dealt with the current problems of literary criticism in his report. Speaking about the role of criticism, the speaker emphasized that criticism shapes public opinion to a great extent and determines the place which a particular work will have in the current literary process.) In other words, at the present time the response which a work receives from readers is inseparably bound up with the assessment of the critics. That is why reality, in confronting literature with urgent and important tasks, requires that literature criticism take part in solving them. What sort of contribution have the republic's skilled critics made to the contemporary science of literary criticism?

Not a single major work (the speaker noted) devoted to the most important problems of our time and having become a notable phenomenon in literary life has remained outside the critics' field of vision. The searching glance of the critic has been directed toward portrayal of the figure of the contemporary man, toward the problems of the civic activity of the hero and the ideological position of the writer, and toward revealing the capabilities of socialist realism. New works have been devoted to these problems by the critics and literary specialists M. Shukurov, R. Amonov, A. Sayfullayev, R. Khodí-zade, S. Tabarov, L. Demidchik, M. Mullodzhanov and others.

The significance of the studies of these critics and the weightiness of the topics they have raised is indicated by the fact that they have been published in the pages of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, in the journals DRUZHBA NARODOV, VOPROSY LITERATURY, LITERATURNOYE OBOZRENIYE and other central publications.

In recent years literature has been intently studying the themes of the present time and has been orienting its search ever more vigorously toward creating the image of the hero of our times and representation of the most important social problems. The discussion of the problem of the contemporary hero which developed in Moscow at a meeting of the Council for Tajik Literature out of the analysis of the works of three writers so different in their style as Yusuf Akobirov, Sorbon and Sattor Tursun showed what dissimilar paths can be taken to one and the same goal--portrayal of a socially active hero.

As the subject matter of literature becomes broader, the horizon of criticism moves out as well. Literature puts the topics of history at the service of the tasks of the present time, and criticism shows a particular affinity for the historical and contemporary problems of literature. Differing opinions are being expressed on this matter in all-union criticism. Our criticism is no exception either. The contemporaneity of literature is sometimes seen in portrayal of life today or in a focus on recent history, in creation of the figures of our contemporary period.

But we must not forget that man, like indeed all human society, does not merely live the present day. Directly and indirectly he is inseparably bound up by the deepest roots with his past. Topics from the life and activity of V. I. Lenin, the Civil War, kolkhoz construction and the first 5-year plans, the topic of World War II will always remain contemporary for the literature of socialist realism.

It is very important to reveal the contemporary purport of a historical subject, but still more important to portray history without distorting it. The principle of historicism in the literature of socialist realism consists not only in the completeness and authenticity of the recreation of the everyday and historical things of a time being portrayed. Historicism above all presupposes reflection of the leading tendencies of social development and concentration of attention on the driving forces of that development, on the emergence of the new man. This perspective in the development of society and man is revealed in a manifest and diverse way in the works of Mirsaid Mirshakar, Mumin Kanoat, Dzhallol Ikrami, Rakhim Dzhallil, Fatekh Niyazi, Fazliddin Mukhammadiyev, Yusuf Akobirov, Mukhuddin Khodzhaev and Sattor Tursun devoted to remote and recent history. Carrying the artist's idea along with it, this perspective does not rely even for a moment on those difficulties, contradictions and battles which are sketched in the works of these writers. On the contrary, the dramatic representation of the conflicts reveals still more vividly and completely the historical nature of the characters of people fighting for high humanistic ideals.

(Serious attention was paid in the report to improvement of the forms and methods of the "community of critics." As the speaker noted), the level of criticism is inseparably bound up with the level of theoretical and scientific knowledge. Criticism's turn toward the problems of science and theory has helped it become more professional. Our literary specialists and critics have been engaged in working on such questions as the relationship between realism and romanticism, the development of socialist realism and its enrichment through innovation, devotion to the party and devotion to the people, and tradition and innovation.

A number of important measures have been taken to implement the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Literary Criticism."

The two volumes which have been published of the six-volume "Istoriya Tadzhikskoy Sovetskoy Literatury" [History of Tajik Soviet Literature] have become a good textbook for literary specialists. They examine the realistic revival of Tajik prose, they trace the leading trends in the development of literature and transformation of prose genres and styles, and they also study such important problems as development of the various genres and other theoretical problems. Monographs of M. Shukurov and A. Sayfullayev devoted to the creativity of Sadriddin Ayni, have been published in honor of the 100th anniversary of the award-winner's birth.

At the same time our criticism has fallen into still greater debt to authors. Up to now there have been no major research articles devoted to the creativity of the republic's authors. Yet such writings are indispensable, for they help to gain a deeper understanding of the peculiarity of the literary process and to become familiar with the creative laboratory of major writers.

In recent years criticism and the study of literature have been making particular efforts toward democratization of form and have been seeking genres and devices that would be as accessible as possible to the broad mass of readers: the writer's portrait, dialogs, discussions, and roundtables. Newspapers, television, the radio and magazines play a large role in this effort.

(The report spoke about the role of criticism in the fight for purity of language in our writings and about the need for greater exactingness concerning style and language of artistic canvases.) Unfortunately, these requirements are not always met by the literary specialists themselves. A number of articles and reviews abound in stylistic errors and inexpressive language.

Our literary criticism is devoted to the party in all its genres and forms (the speaker emphasized in conclusion). Devotion to the party is manifested in the fact that the critic calls the attention of writers to the most important social and economic problems, gives direction to the intellectual and ethical development of society, educates esthetic taste, and encourages enrichment of literature's capabilities in terms of style and genre. It determines the direction of literature's development. It is precisely these tasks that our literary criticism has devoted itself to in the period under review in its best examples. The 26th CPSU Congress reminded Soviet authors once more of this important social aspect in the activity of the "community of critics."

Rasulov's Address to the Congress

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Address of D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee: "Toward New Horizons of Creativity!"]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Respected guests!

First of all allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan to extend once more warm and cordial greetings to all of you participating in the eighth congress of the republic's writers and to congratulate you on your fruitful work and to wish you new creative success.

Today is the second day of the congress. This is a broad, serious, professionally exacting and principled exchange of opinions on the current problems of literary work and on those responsible tasks whose performance confronts the republic's writers' organization.

A writers' congress is a major event in our sociopolitical and cultural life. It unquestionably constitutes an important new landmark on the road toward development of Tajik Soviet literature. It is notable that it is taking place under the tremendous mobilizing impact of the historic 26th CPSU Congress, at a time when the 11th Five-Year Plan is beginning its gigantic leap. This, of course, leaves its imprint on the very approach to analysis of the work that has been done and to the plans which you are outlining.

The report and the speeches have spoken in detail about successes and shortcomings. Our guests have also spoken about this.

The report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other documents of the party forum provide the paradigm of an all-inclusive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation within the country and throughout the world and teaches the party-spirited approach to the phenomena of reality and helps to provide an orientation in the exceedingly complex problems of the present day. There is something for everyone to learn here, something that will be very useful to the task which each is directly preoccupied with.

You all are quite aware how immense a program of efforts the party has outlined for the current 5-year period and for the period up to the year 1990. It is on a large scale and magnificent in all respects and cannot but implant in people's hearts a sense of legitimate pride in our party, in our homeland, in the scale of constructive work, and in the power and confident step of the heroic Soviet people.

We are deeply persuaded that your writings will help greatly in making the party decisions clear and comprehensible to the broadest masses and will actively promote their communist education and fulfillment of the party's plan.

The ideological front on which we are working together with you is now one of the fiercest areas of battle for the bright future of humanity. It is thus no accident that the CPSU Central Committee adopted a specific long-range decision on these matters. I am thinking of the well-known decree entitled "On Further Improvement of the Ideological and Political-Education Effort." This important party document, which broadly and comprehensively reflects all the lines of the party's ideological activity, forthrightly states the concrete tasks which confront the artistic intelligentsia. Their importance was emphasized once again in the report address of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th congress.

The party is turning attention to the creation of important new works in literature and art that portray in a talented way the historic achievements of the Soviet

people and problems in the development of socialist society, works that overwhelm our ideological opponents with their truthful and vivid portrayal of the Soviet way of life. The task is this: to invigorate the activity of artists' unions in analyzing the trends in development of literature and art in the exacting and comradely evaluation of artistic work, and in bringing along young artists.

These fundamental instructions of the party apply to all our artists' organizations and collectives, to Soviet art as a whole, which is continuing and developing the best traditions of the spiritual life of our peoples in a unified multinational family.

It is especially pleasant for us all today to see our esteemed guests in this hall--the emissaries of the writers' organizations of the cities of Moscow and Leningrad and almost all the union republics. This personifies the indestructible fraternity, which is constantly growing stronger, and the great friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Taking advantage of this pleasant occasion, allow me once again on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan to warmly welcome our esteemed guests in the ancient and eternally young land of the Tajiks. Through you, dear friends, we send cordial greetings to all the fraternal peoples of the great Country of Soviets. May our friendship grow and become stronger for centuries, may it continue in the future to help us perform successfully the immense tasks of building communism.

In welcoming you, our dear friends and brothers, in these exciting days of the congress of the writers of Tajikistan, I would like to recall in particular our mutual friend, the unforgettable Mirzo Tursun-zade, the 70th anniversary of whose birth will be widely celebrated this year. Long the head of the Tajikistan writers' organization, he was a great and widely known artist and remarkable man, a fiery patriot and advocate of friendship among the nationalities, a loyal son of the Communist Party and of his own people.

"For almost half a century," Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, a man respected by us all, has today written in his notable article entitled "Our Friend, Our Brother," which was published in the newspaper TODZHIKISTONI SOVETI, "Mirzo Tursun-zade worked in Soviet literature as a poet, dramatist, and journalist, dedicating his splendid and original gift to the people and to his homeland and to the great cause of building communism."

This year we will celebrate Days of the Fraternal Soviet Literatures--the Tajik and the Uzbek. This is a great event, and good preparation should be made for it. The holidays devoted to the fraternal literature are undoubtedly a new expression of our friendly relations which have become stronger year by year and of the profound multinational nature of Soviet socialist culture.

Tajik Soviet literature is an inseparable part of multinational Soviet literature and is developing in close interaction and mutual enrichment. Our people and the writers of Tajikistan will arm themselves with the best models of Soviet literature. The achievements of our writers will in turn become a contribution to the

entire country's treasury of spiritual wealth. There are many such examples, and they operate fruitfully for the common benefit.

Our venerable writers and poets and our talented young artists whose works are the legitimate pride of Tajik Soviet literature are now carrying on in worthy fashion the creative exploration, the selfless service to the homeland and people, the high devotion to the party and to art, and the active human attitude which were distinctly traced in the novels of S. Ayni and the revolutionary poetry of A. Lakhuti and the creative work of M. Tursun-zade, the people's poet of Tajikistan.

We are all sincerely happy that between the last writers' congress and this one a number of successful works have been awarded the state prizes of the Tajik SSR (Imeni Rudaki), of the All-Union Komsomol and of the republic's own Leninist Komsomol. There have been new recipients of the USSR State Prize. It will be our hope that their ranks will grow in the future as well.

Experience demonstrates that as a rule real success comes first to that artist who closely observes the character of the people, who strives to understand the deep currents of life and who actively participates in the country's labor exploits and those of his own republic. Here the possibilities for our authors are, and I mean it literally, unlimited.

The past 5-year period was a continuation of this magnificent and truly nationwide exploit. All these years Tajikistan has also been developing in the fraternal collaboration of the Soviet peoples, and it has developed in literally all directions.

Industry has taken a very important step forward from both the quantitative and qualitative standpoints. The activation of the major projects we are familiar with in industry and the fuel and power industry, of which we are rightly proud, has not only sharply increased the republic's contribution to the cause of the entire nation, but has also transformed its own appearance. The working class has also grown larger and undergone qualitative transformation.

And what changes have taken place in rural areas! The scale of agricultural production has been growing rapidly, the character of this production has been changing and is converging on industrial labor. We are now saying: reaching a million in the production of cotton should be the standard for the republic, and a further increase in the volume of agriculture's output is our priority task, one which is also being performed successfully. In rural areas at the present time everyone has now become familiar with the expressions: full mechanization, livestock-raising complex, industrial-type poultry farm, feed processing equipment, intensification and chemicalization of agriculture, and hundreds of others which in and of themselves indicate that the labor of our peasant and he himself, his level of education and culture, have gone far in advance of those ideas we had of rural areas until quite recently.

Is it possible that this exploit, comrades, is it possible that these tremendous transformations can fail to inspire an artist?! As a matter of fact they do provide inspiration. There is evidence of this in your most successful works, in their subject matter and in their heroes. This is also evident from some of the

best journalistic pieces. We carefully follow your articles in the press and periodicals. Sometimes they raise very momentous problems and suggest ways of solving them.

The current 5-year period is opening up still broader horizons before us. Think of the targets which are to be achieved this year. Industrial output in the republic will increase 24-27 percent. The Southern Tajik Regional Industrial Complex will undergo further development, and major new capacities will go into operation at the aluminum and electrochemical plants. A number of existing enterprises will undergo reconstruction. Nurek will pass the labor baton upstream and downstream on the Vakhsh--to Rogun and Baypaza. Our tumultuous mountain rivers will generate 16 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power.

Agriculture is also striding forward. Its output is to grow at an average annual rate of 12-14 percent. This means thousands of tons more of grain and cotton, meat and milk, new land in the Dangara Steppe, new canals and pumping stations, and irrigation and reclamation installations.

Behind all this stand living people, our contemporaries. This is not the first year we are marching alongside them, solving common problems, overcoming difficulties together and experiencing the joy of success, transforming our region, our land, and our destiny. The creative intelligentsia must find its inspiration again and again in this great collaboration of laboring men and scientists, artists and the heroes of their works of art.

Comrades! A great deal has, of course, been done, and our successes are unquestionable. At the same time it would be wrong to think that we have solved everything and have no problems at all. In the future, as we have already said, we face still more complicated and crucial tasks, and we will have to perform them through a concerted effort. There is work enough for everyone. In this context I would like to call attention to certain specific issues where intervention by writers would also be very useful in our view.

Take the problem of optimum use of manpower. Much is being done to solve this problem in the republic. Affiliates of industrial associations are being opened in rayon centers, and local industry is expanding. Yesterday's tillers of the land, children of shepherds, are mastering new occupations and are pouring into the ranks of the working class.

But this is a rather complicated process. It would be useful if our authors also reflected on this, studied this complicated process in all its aspects, tried to find an answer to many of the questions that are arising and follow their own paths in becoming involved in solving this tremendous problem and in promoting the solution.

After all, can we be satisfied with uniformity and inexpressiveness in the building of cities and rural settlements, with the continuing failure of the builders to fully take into account the climatic and seismic conditions of the region and the specific nature of our way of life and tradition? An inquisitive and energetic artist, keeping pace with reality, cannot stand aloof from these problems either.

There are also other questions awaiting your attention. Why, for example, does one enterprise fulfill the plan, while another is operating unsatisfactorily under the same conditions? Why is it with neighboring teams and farms that some obtain the maximum yield, while others are satisfied with average indicators? What are the causes of cases of mismanagement and wastefulness, of money grubbing and bribery, of conceit and unscrupulousness? And can the problems of environmental protection fail to arouse our writers?!

Our writers must always keep their hand on the pulse of life, see it in all its diversity, as it develops, and portray its processes objectively, from the positions of socialist realism. Our reality, everything of which we are proud--represents extremely rich subject matter for the artist in performing the tasks of communist indoctrination of the masses.

Take this question as an example. We are all quite aware and are constantly saying that the prosperity of Soviet Tajikistan is an authentic triumph of the Leninist nationality policy of our party. But it is one thing to speak in an ordinary and habitual way about this and something altogether different when this idea is transmitted by artistic means and runs through vivid and impressive images. Then the force of the educative effect it has increases immeasurably. In this context we also need to particularly emphasize that inculcating in the reader and viewer a spirit of unselfish loyalty to the ideas of multinationalism, friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples, of devotion to the homeland, and of high patriotism--is one of the most important and crucial tasks of our writers.

Figures in literature and art can do a great deal in the effort to raise the cultural level of rural areas, to intensify further the concern about women and about our young people growing up. A decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures To Bolster State Aid to Families With Children" was published recently. Its importance is especially great given the conditions of our republic, where families as a rule have many children.

It must be said that a great number of issues in this area, especially those concerning work with the young, have direct relevance to the artistic intelligentsia. We still have a long way to go in the esthetic education of children and young people and in the development of children's literature, dramatic literature particularly. Not everything is being done by any means to attract the young reader to use the books in public libraries. There are also other aspects of the work with young people which disturb us.

I think that our writers should pay the most careful attention to creating highly artistic and truly talented works for children and young people, for those who in future will continue the construction of communism. This is an exceedingly responsible and noble task. The All-Union Week of Children's and Juvenile Books, which has just come to an end in Tajikistan and which was turned into a bright and colorful holiday, should provide our authors and especially our playwrights an important impetus in their work.

Literary criticism should also play a more active role in the future development of our literature. The well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee on these

matters has invigorated critical thought in the republic to some extent. Nevertheless, the current literary process is still not being thoroughly analyzed by any means, and often the pieces of literary criticism in the press and in periodicals merely convey information and do not contain a thorough analysis. This oversight needs to be corrected.

We note with satisfaction that in the republic's artists' unions and organizations pains are being taken in bringing along young artists. Many of them have visited not only the largest enterprises and construction projects in Tajikistan, but even workers in the oilfields of Tyumen', workers building the Baykal-Amur Main Rail Line, workers developing the virgin land of Kazakhstan, and workers building the Kama Motor Vehicle Plant and Atomash. This helps to mature their talent and round out the development of their personality.

Conferences of young writers and artists' seminars, literary studios and societies undoubtedly encourage the emergence of young talents, improvement of their skill and a higher ideological orientation of their work. All these good things and this kind of concern about the upcoming generation should be manifested in the future as well. The very situation compels us to think about this. More and more young talents are emerging in the republic. This means that we need to think about their growth, their formation, their professional skill and their ideological conditioning. There is a need to take an interest in how our young writers are published and to help them in this.

Of course, a concerned attitude toward talent needs to be combined with a high devotion to principle and standards. Only such an atmosphere can promote the creation of work consistent with our great age, and it must unfailingly be present in the activity of all artists' collectives. The party organization of the Union of Tajik Writers should manifest especial concern about this.

Need it be said that your books are being published in all the languages of the fraternal republics and countries of the socialist commonwealth, and more and more frequently they are also reaching the readers of foreign countries in the East and West. In recent years this process has been gaining noticeable strength, and of course it puts especially high demands upon you writers.

In this connection I would like to emphasize once again the tremendous role of the Russian language. Our common task is to do everything to promote mastery of the Russian language along with the study of our native language. A great effort is being made along those lines in the republic. Last year the Tajik Pedagogic Institute of Russian Language and Literature was opened in Dushanbe. You also need to participate more actively in this important effort, paying particular attention to its qualitative aspect.

We know, comrades, the labor involved in the birth of a book and how complicated is the road from the author's desk to the reader. The unsatisfactory state of affairs in the republic's book publishing and printing industry was noted at the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. I can assure you that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan and the republic's council of ministers understand your needs and are doing everything so that you can do better and more fruitful work.

Allow me in conclusion to wish you, dear friends, further notable success in your important and noble work.

Summary of Discussion at the Congress

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The work of the Eighth Congress of Tajik Writers, which has been discussing the question of the state of Tajik Soviet literature and prospects for its development in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, has continued its work for 2 days in Dushanbe.

The congress' delegates and guests listened with great interest to the address of D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, in which he paid high praise to the creative activity of the republic's authors in ideological and esthetic education of the workers and in which he posed important new tasks in the light of the demands advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress for the artistic intelligentsia.

The issues which are the concern of the congress have gone through a wide discussion whose participants included the republic's leading poets, prose writers, playwrights and literary critics as well as representatives of writers' delegations of the fraternal republics and figures in science and culture. The discussants unanimously emphasized that the high praise of the role of the artistic intelligentsia in educating the new man--the builder of communism, which Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed in the report address of the Central Committee to the congress, places an obligation on Soviet authors to do still better work, to devote all their talent to creating new works about their contemporaries on a high ideological level, and to reflect with full artistic power their contemporary's rich spiritual world and communist convictions.

Running like a red thread through all the statements was the idea of the need for a continuing effort to strengthen literature's ties with the life of the people, from which authors draw the subjects of their future works, to reflect in all their diversity the major social phenomena and processes taking place in the life of the country and the republic, and to boldly reveal the shortcomings standing in the way of our forward progress along the road to the bright future of communism. The republic's authors have definite achievements in this respect.

In recent years Tajik Soviet literature has been enriched with a number of works which are very important in their social significance and in the profundity of the theme they study, Rakhim Dzhalil emphasized in his address. The past 5-year period has been fruitful for such leading writers as Dzhalol Ikrami, Fatekh Niyazi, Fazliddin Mukhammadiyev and others. The new novels "Nurek" by Yu. Akobirov and "Voda k dobru snitsya" by M. Khodzhayev, which received a favorable response from critics and readers, are worthy of attention. It must be admitted that it is a noble theme in and of itself to take up the Nurekskaya GES, a construction project that is unique not only in the height of its dam, but also in its social essence. After all that was the birthplace of the winged phrase that has flown over the entire Union: "The people build the dam, and the dam builds the people."

As you reread the pages of these novels today, appraising them from the standpoint of high exactingness, the idea occurs to you that their authors have not been altogether successful. The theme of the emergence of a work collective has not been dealt with profoundly enough, certain figures of the heroes are schematic, there are errors in language, and the composition is loose in some passages. One would hope that Yu. Akobirov and M. Khodzhayev will take these criticisms into account in the future. The speaker spoke in detail about the work of the Leninabad branch of the Union of Tajik Writers.

The writers Dzhalol Ikrami and Fatekh Niyazi, M. Khodzhayev, the Moscow writer A. Borshchagovskiy and others who spoke at the congress sharpened attention on aspects of the further development of Tajik prose. They emphasized that the development of Tajik prose is most intimately bound up with the achievements of multinational Soviet literature as a whole.

In recent years there has been a noticeable rise in the ideological content of Soviet Tajik literature; the works of many authors have been distinguished by a search for new forms, and the principles of socialist realism, at the heart of which are devotion to the party and true devotion to the people, have been adopted as a foundation. It was noted by every speaker that in its creative conceptualization and development of the best traditions of the classics of Russian literature and its use of the rich legacy and experience of the founder of Tajik Soviet literature Sadriddin Ayni, Tajik prose has also been enriched in terms of genres and forms. In addition to the novel, the novella, the sketch and journalism have become common genres. The range of topics and problems raised has broadened. Writers are turning to the historical and revolutionary past of their people, to the fiery years of World War II and to the present day. Contemporary subject matter has taken on particular relevance. The authors are aroused by the present-day problems of rural areas and large construction projects, by the spiritual world of young people taking their first steps in their working life and by the exploration of scientists.

Questions concerning the drama took up a large part of the writers' creative discussion. The state of contemporary "literature for the theater" was reflected in the statements by S. Sh. Mirzoshoyev, republic minister of culture, N. Nurdzhanov, doctor of literary science, and others. While paying its due to the higher standards being applied to the genre of dramatic literature and to the rise in the ideological, artistic and professional level of plays, the speakers spoke about shortcomings in a spirit of the principles of the party.

To be specific, they noted that not every play proposed for production in the theater is able to go through 500 performances like the play of the dean of playwrights Mirsaid Mirshakar, "Karavan schast'ya." A number of dramatic works are distinguished by the anemic quality of the theme dealt with, the author's poor knowledge of the laws of the genre, and inexpressive language. The growth of the ranks of playwrights is slow.

It was emphasized in the statements made at the congress that the heroic pathos of socialist construction, our country's giant's steps in the 10th Five-Year Plan have inspired Tajik poets to write important new verse. This can be convincingly illustrated by the recent cycles of poems by the unforgettable Mirzo Tursun-zade, who

died prematurely, which have enriched the treasury of both Tajik literature and also Soviet literature as a whole. Ideological enthusiasm, innovation, and a master's talent characterize the creative work of Mirsaid Mirshakar, Boki Rakhim-zade and Mumin Kanoat. Readers have been heartened by the new creative flight of Loik Sherali, Kutbi Kirom, Gulrukhsor Safiyeva and other poets.

It is gratifying to realize that many Tajik poets have begun to turn more frequently to civic and social themes. The exploit of the builders of the Nurekskaya GES and the tamers of the virgin land of Dal'verzin and Beshkent, the creators of the "white gold," who last year gave the homeland more than a million tons of cotton, and other topics have been reflected in their creative work. Does this mean that there are no shortcomings in our poetry and that all the problems have been solved? By no means. Exacting statements were made from the podium of the congress about the need to raise the level of ideology and literary skill. The slogan "Efficiency and Quality!" advanced by the 10th Five-Year Plan has not been removed from the agenda in the current 5-year period either. Let the quality emblem, which guarantees the high quality of a product, embellish, to speak figuratively, every little volume of poetry and every poem that leaves the poet's pen.

One of the "hot" topics that was the subject of a large and serious discussion at the congress was the state of literature for children and juveniles. The interest in the creative work of authors writing for the young generation is also justified because our republic is one of the youngest in the country. What has been done and what is being done by the children's poets and writers for young readers?

The fruitfulness of the work being done in this direction by a number of authors was noted. The works of Mirsaid Mirshakar, Gul'chekhra Suleymanova, Ubayd Radzhab and other authors enjoy unaltered popularity with children and young people. Children's literature has become richer in genres and subject matter. A number of important works addressed to young people have appeared that portray the process whereby the young generation's character evolves and its convictions and communist ethics are shaped.

At the same time, it was said at the congress, our children's literature is still in a "state of adolescence." There are not yet enough works that distinctly and thoroughly sketch the spiritual world of the young person. Writers are writing little about young people entering the world of work, about the future generation of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry, which is now following a training course in a worker occupation in the walls of vocational and technical schools. It is the duty of authors who dedicate their creativity to children and young people to teach the young generation the truth of life, to prepare them for work, and to inculcate in them such qualities as purposefulness, self-denial, a feeling for collectivism, love for the homeland, and spiritual generosity. More needs to be written about the continuity of the generations, and young people need to be taught not only to be implacable toward all negative phenomena in our life, but also to be energetic fighters for establishment of high ideals.

The questions of further improvement of criticism and literary science in the light of the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Literary Criticism" were touched on at the congress. The critics S. Tabarov and

M. Shukurov, the republic's leading specialists in this field and corresponding members of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences, devoted their statements to this topic.

Just as Tajik literature occupies a definite place in the overall literary process of the country, so poets and writers writing in Russian have a notable role in the literature of Soviet Tajikistan, M. I. Levin, distinguished culture worker of Tajik SSR, emphasized. This kind of collaboration has taken shape over decades and has produced quite a few splendid works about our republic. It is sufficient to mention the novel of B. Yasenskiy and P. Luknitskiy, the verses and poems of N. Tikhonov and V. Lugovskiy, the nonfiction books of Lapin, Khatsrevin and other authors.

The works of the Russian writers of Tajikistan are published in Moscow, in the languages of the peoples of the USSR and those of foreign countries. It is above all through their translations that the all-union reader becomes familiar with the best works of contemporary Tajik literature.

Over the past 5 years the reader has been given about 20 original books by Russian authors of Tajikistan and an even larger number of translations. To turn once more to the language of statistics, the well-known poetess M. Fofanova must be put in first place on the basis of both the quantity and quality of the work she has done. Quite a bit has also been done by M. Yavich, L. Kandinov, L. Pashchenko and Ye. Petrova.

Quite a few splendid lines in Tajik poetry have been devoted to the republic's selfless toilers and the amazingly rich nature of this mountainous region. These also include the lines of Russian poets working in the republic. These are poets belonging to different generations, different creative styles, different perceptions of the world, but they are all brought together by the subject matter of Tajikistan and their love for this generous and hospitable land.

M. Fofanova is varied in both her civic-spirited and philosophical lyrics. Qualitative changes are notable in the poetry of L. Pashchenko. The poem "Putovskiy Square" occupies a particular place in his creative work. The theme of proletarian internationalism takes on a sharp resonance in this multilevel work.

In their statements the delegates dealt in detail with the questions of tutelage, the need to improve work with young authors in the light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Work With Young Artists."

The problems of translating and many other questions were reflected in the creative discussion.

The delegates of the congress were warmly greeted by M. Sharifov, distinguished hydro project construction worker, Hero of Socialist Labor, a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, and leader of a mixed team in construction of the Baypazinskaya GES. He conveyed to the writers of Tajikistan, and through them to all Soviet authors, the sincere gratitude of the builders of the Nurekskaya, Rogunskaya and Baypazinskaya GES's for the great amount of help extended to the hydro project construction workers by authors who have affiliated themselves as sponsors of the republic's

principal construction projects. He also expressed confidence that important new works would result from the creative collaboration of writers and builders of the gigantic power projects on the Vakhsh. R. I. Rozhdestvenskiy, secretary of the board of the Union of Soviet Writers, spoke from the podium of the Eighth Congress of Tajik Writers about the great contribution of Tajik Soviet literature to the treasury of our multinational literature and about the high tasks which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has set the artistic intelligentsia in the report address of the Central Committee to the 26th party congress.

The congress, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, demonstrated the solidarity of the authors of Tajikistan rallying around the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and its Leninist Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The congress adopted a resolution in which it defined the future tasks of the writers' organization in the light of the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress and ways of performing them. The delegates to the congress adopted with great enthusiasm the letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Tajik Writers' Union Plenum

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The First Plenum of the Board of the Union of Tajik Writers, elected at the eighth congress of the republic's writers, met on 10 April.

The plenum took up organizational matters. M. Kanoatov was elected first secretary of the Board of the Union of Tajik Writers, and I. Fayzullayev and G. Safiyeva were elected secretaries of the board.

The plenum confirmed Loik Sherali as editor of the journal SADOI SHARK and elected him secretary of the Board of the Union of Tajik Writers. A. Khakimov was confirmed as editor of the newspaper MADANIYATI TODZHIKISTON and elected secretary of the board of the republic's writers' union. M. Mullodzhanov was confirmed as editor of the journal PAMIR. He was also elected secretary of the Board of the Union of Tajik Writers.

The presidium of the board of the republic's writers' union was also elected at the plenary meeting.

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